

Inhofe Santorum Sununu
Kyl Sessions Thomas

NOT VOTING—4

Graham (FL) Lieberman
Kerry Miller

NOT VOTING—4

Graham (FL) Lieberman
Kerry Miller

The motion was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 1281) was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote and 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. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the next vote, which we are going to go ahead and do now, and we want to encourage everybody to come and vote as soon as possible, that after the next vote is completed, the Senate will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

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

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1277

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to table the Durbin amendment No. 1277. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REID. I announce that the Senator from Florida (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. LIEBERMAN), and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY) would vote "no."

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

The result was announced—yeas 62, nays 34, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 287 Leg.]

YEAS—62

Alexander	DeWine	Lugar
Allard	Dodd	McCain
Allen	Dole	McConnell
Bayh	Domenici	Murkowski
Bennett	Dorgan	Nelson (NE)
Biden	Edwards	Nickles
Bond	Ensign	Roberts
Brownback	Enzi	Santorum
Bunning	Fitzgerald	Sessions
Burns	Frist	Shelby
Campbell	Graham (SC)	Smith
Carper	Grassley	Snowe
Chafee	Gregg	Specter
Chambliss	Hagel	Stabenow
Cochran	Hatch	Stevens
Coleman	Hutchison	Sununu
Collins	Inhofe	Talent
Conrad	Inouye	Thomas
Cornyn	Kyl	Thomas
Craig	Lincoln	Voinovich
Crapo	Lott	Warner

NAYS—34

Akaka	Feingold	Mikulski
Baucus	Feinstein	Murray
Bingaman	Harkin	Nelson (FL)
Boxer	Hollings	Pryor
Breaux	Jeffords	Reed
Byrd	Johnson	Reid
Cantwell	Kennedy	Rockefeller
Clinton	Kohl	Sarbanes
Corzine	Landrieu	Schumer
Daschle	Lautenberg	Wyden
Dayton	Leahy	
Durbin	Levin	

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES—ADDRESS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE TONY BLAIR

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 3:48 p.m., took a recess, subject to the call of the Chair, and the Senate, preceded by RICHARD B. CHENEY, Vice President of the United States, William H. Pickle, Sergeant at Arms, and Emily Reynolds, Secretary of the Senate, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear an address delivered by the Right Honorable Tony Blair, Member of Parliament, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(For the address delivered by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland see today's proceedings in the House of Representatives.)

At 4:40 p.m., the Senate, having returned to its Chamber, reassembled and was called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. CORNYN).

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business until the hour of 5 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 1 minute each to comment on the historic speech we have just heard.

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

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Idaho since his State was mentioned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

CONGRATULATING PRIME MINISTER TONY BLAIR

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, fellow Senators, I think today we watched a piece of history made on the floor of the U.S. House in a joint meeting when Tony Blair, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, spoke to us. Not only was it a brave and proud speech, but it was a speech of neighbor to neighbor, friend to friend, as truly Great Britain has become over the years and Tony Blair has become during this period of joint effort in Iraq.

In that speech, he mentioned places out West: Idaho and Nevada. Prime Minister Blair, Idahoans invite you to come visit, to come and meet us. We are a great people, a part of this great country of which we are so proud. And, yes, there are Idahoans who question

our outreach in foreign policy and scratch their heads and say: Why now? But there are many of us who recognize the leadership role that we play that you challenged us to today.

So on behalf of all of Idaho—our Governor and the congressional delegation of our State—Prime Minister Blair, come see us, come visit us. You will find that we are a people who stand with you in your call to the world for leadership.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I understand why the Senator from Idaho said that, but I would encourage the Senator to read a little book called "Coming into the Country" by McPhee. That is a book about a place in Alaska where people live who the British leader says he thinks he wants to talk to—in the wilds of Alaska, in the great frontier of America.

The British leader thought he was going to the wilderness when he talked about Idaho. If he wants to see the wilderness in this country, he has to go to Alaska today. That is where 77 percent of the federally declared wilderness exists.

Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. I thank the distinguished Senator.

Mr. President, I join my colleagues in commending the distinguished Prime Minister for his eloquent remarks in which I think he captured the essence of what all of us would like to see in the coming weeks and months and years; that is, a joint coalition of peaceful, liberty-loving nations to address the scourge of terrorism. I think he properly described what needs to be done by leaders of this Nation and others around the globe if we are going to succeed in that effort.

It was also wonderful to hear the English language spoken with such eloquence. It was refreshing not to see a teleprompter, I might add, and to hear a political leader with a sense of humor, a sense of commitment and passion, and a deep sense of understanding of the values that our two nations have shared—and, as he properly described, not Western values but human values of freedom-loving peoples everywhere.

I join my colleague from Alaska, and others, in thanking the Prime Minister for his eloquence, for his commitment, for his friendship, and for his loyalty. I look forward to a continuing relationship with this remarkable leader.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from California.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I have never heard a speech that better charted the values of free peoples—not only of free peoples in our country but I think free peoples all over the world. I have never heard a speech that was as incredibly positive as this speech, that

called on everyone to rise to their best value, to stand to their best commitment, and to perform as free-loving peoples should everywhere.

On a scale of 1 to 10, Mr. President, that speech, in my book, was a 10. I have never heard better. And I have never seen a course charted that is sounder, truer, or can redound in better benefits for freedom-loving people.

I salute Tony Blair, the distinguished Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I join with my colleagues in commending the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Tony Blair, for his outstanding, articulate, and insightful remarks.

While we worry sometimes on minutia, he brought back the international global perspective while we are in the midst of a war against terrorism.

These were historic remarks that I think got us, as Americans, renovated, invigorated, and re-resolved in this war on terror. He also served, I think for us as Americans and the United States, as a bridge to our friends in Europe. While most of them were with us in this most recent conflict in Iraq, some were not. But there are so many of those shared values that bring us together. Indeed, Prime Minister Blair brought those forward. While in some areas the Germans and the French are helping, we want others to join in the United Nations and NATO.

I would say the most important things the Prime Minister mentioned were not that we have shared interests in trade or shared interests in security but that we have a shared love of individual liberty.

And if Thomas Jefferson—not a very well-loved person, I am sure, in Great Britain—were on that floor of the House just a moment ago, he would have said: Well done, Mr. Prime Minister. Those are good, sound Jeffersonian principles that he advocated.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I rise very briefly to state the obvious and what everyone else has stated. The Prime Minister made a remarkable speech today. We should listen to our friends. I took away much of what others did as well, but I took away one very important message we heard from a friend; that is, don't give up on Europe, that France and Germany are our friends.

By reference, Mr. Kagan and those who believe Europe is an anachronism and is an "Old Europe" are dead wrong, and that if Europe and the United States stand together, the world will stand with us. If Europe and the United States are divided, the world will be divided. It is that basic.

I hope everyone listened to not only the rhetoric but to the substance of his message. The substance of his message: The neo-conservative notion that Europe is no longer an asset, that Europe

no longer shares our values, will be the very thing that will undo this great country of ours. We are united. We are together. We have to work on it. And if we stand together, the world will stand with us.

For that, I thank the Prime Minister for delivering his message and reminding us, his friends, of how valuable that alliance is. There is none more valuable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I echo the comments of the senior Senator from Delaware and recognize his expertise as a former chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and assure him that I took the same message he did, that Tony Blair is trying to remind us all of that which we instinctively know: the importance of friends.

I took great pleasure in the fact that he cited America's history in establishing friends and, indeed, spoke a little bit against his own history when he talked about empires that sought for land or territory or power but that the Americans seek only to export liberty to those places where it has not yet taken hold. And that is the cause around which the entire world must repair.

I would add one other thought to the thoughts that have been made. I agree with the Senator from California that was the best explanation she has ever heard in a speech. And I must add, not only is it the best one that I have ever heard, that includes speeches I have given, which, for a politician, is a tough thing to have to admit.

I was struck by his comment that I think should resonate throughout the current debate, and that is the debate over Iraq, the motivations for going into Iraq, the prelude that built up to the decision in Iraq; that is, when he said, as best I can recall: If we were wrong, all we have done is free a people from a horrible tyrant and brought freedom to millions, and history will forgive us that error. But if we were right, history would not forgive us for hesitating, if we had done so.

I think while he was not injecting himself into the debate here in America at the time, that summary is the best I have heard of the way we should be conducting our examination of the decision to go forward in Iraq. If, in fact, the decision was built on some flawed assumptions, the results of the decision are still worth it.

But if the assumptions turn out not to have been flawed and we discover, in fact, that things were as we had anticipated, I agree with the Prime Minister that history would treat us very badly if we had walked away from that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I associate myself with the remarks that have gone on before. It was a truly inspiring speech. I think there is a little bit of irony to the fact that we have a Brit inspire us on freedom and liberty. That

was the most inspiring speech I have heard since Margaret Thatcher did the same thing. They somehow have the ability to look into our past and explain our present and move us on into the future. I appreciate the fact that he was here and spoke and shared those words with us. It was awe inspiring.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. STEVENS. Parliamentary inquiry: Has the time expired?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Five o'clock has arrived. The time for morning business has expired.

Mr. STEVENS. Does the Senator seek to speak in morning business?

Mr. ALEXANDER. I would like to speak for about 1 minute.

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Tennessee may speak for 1 minute.

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

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I believe Tony Blair taught us a lot about the world. I think he taught us more about ourselves. His speech was historic, but it will be remembered more because it reminded us of what it means to be an American. The assistant Democratic leader and I and other Senators have worked on legislation this year to put back into its rightful place in our schools the teaching of American history. I would suggest that in the first chapter of those textbooks we put Tony Blair's speech.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I know that euphoria is here, and Tony Blair rendered a great speech. I thought it was tremendous. But I have to recall the speeches President Clinton gave. I can remember during those speeches that there were times when I didn't realize I was listening to a speech. President Reagan was really good. And Tony Blair, of course, was extremely good. I was so impressed when he did it without a teleprompter; he did it from his written speech. He was very impressive. When I met him an hour or so ago, I introduced myself and said I was a Senator from Nevada, Las Vegas and Reno. He said at that time he had always wanted to go to Nevada. And so when he was searching for a State to identify in his speech, I am glad he mentioned Nevada. I say to my friend from Idaho, who has invited him to Idaho, I certainly have no objection to the Prime Minister of Great Britain going to Idaho, but I am confident he will stop in Nevada as well.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, someone told me they thought it was a nice thing to have conservatives applaud a liberal. Do you know, when I listened to Tony Blair, I didn't think about being conservative or liberal. I thought about the fact that here is a man who has had admitted difficulties in his own country but was willing to come on our stage and tell us he believes in American principles and he is willing to be a

partner with us. That is a sign of a great man. I think he is a great leader for the world as well as for Great Britain. I hope that people don't think of it as a speech of a liberal or even of a conservative. He was speaking to us as Americans and bringing out the best in us. I really am delighted that we gave him the opportunity to speak to us.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004—Continued

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, we are awaiting an amendment to be offered. I hope Senators will come and bring their amendments.

Mr. REID. Would the Senator yield?

Mr. STEVENS. I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I say to the distinguished comanager of the bill, we are waiting for Senator BYRD to come and offer his two amendments, one dealing with adding some money to the bill, the other dealing with adding some money for AIDS, rearranging the bill, I should say.

The Senator from Delaware is considering offering an amendment and also the Senator from California, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Senator SCHUMER. I would say to those Senators or their staffs who are within the sound of my voice that Senator BYRD is not here. I am sure we could move forward on one of their amendments. I would recommend that they work their way to the floor or at least call the cloakroom so we can get them lined up to offer one of their amendments. There is really a down time here now.

I think it would be to everyone's advantage that we move forward on this most important bill. As has been indicated, we are going to certainly try to finish this bill tonight. It appears we can do so. We don't have a lot of amendments remaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the will of the Senate?

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1283

(Purpose: To rescind \$1,100,000,000 of the amounts appropriated for procurement and research, development, test and evaluation, and to appropriate \$1,100,000,000 for fighting AIDS/HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria)

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I have an amendment which I shall send to the desk shortly.

This January, in his State of the Union Address, President Bush announced a 5-year, \$15 billion global AIDS initiative. The President received a lot of praise for that an-

nouncement, as he should have. AIDS is a dreadful disease which is currently inflicting an almost unimaginable toll on the African continent, devastating entire populations.

Sub-Saharan Africa has been far more severely affected by AIDS than any other part of the world. According to UNAIDS—the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS—in 2002, there were 29.4 million people living with HIV and AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa. Africa has about 10 percent of the world's population but more than 70 percent of the worldwide total of infected people. In fact, the infection rate among adults is about 8.8 percent in Africa, compared with 1.2 percent worldwide.

More than 17 million Africans have died from AIDS since its emergence, and UNAIDS estimates that by 2020, an additional 55 million Africans will lose their lives to the epidemic. The sheer brutality of these statistics is hard to fathom and must tug at the hearts and souls of all of us in this body.

AIDS' severe social and economic consequences are depriving Africa of skilled workers and teachers while reducing life expectancy by decades in some countries. An estimated 11 million children in Africa have been orphaned by AIDS—having literally watched their AIDS-inflicted parents slowly slip away before their eyes. These AIDS orphans are now facing increased risk of malnutrition and reduced prospects for education. AIDS is being blamed for declines in agricultural production in some nations, and is regarded as a major contributor to the famine threatening southern Africa. The United Nations Development Programme Annual Report for 2003 states that, "HIV/AIDS is a catastrophe for economic stability and may be the world's most serious development crisis."

For far too long, the world has turned a blind eye to the suffering on the African continent. Does the United States, as the wealthiest Nation on Earth, not have a special moral responsibility to act to alleviate some of the worldwide misery caused by AIDS? Americans have always been generous and caring people, and I have no doubt that they would expect their elected officials to rise to the occasion and take the lead in ridding the world of this horrid disease, wherever it takes root.

I am pleased by Congress' initial response to the President's call for action to combat the AIDS crisis in Africa—with passage of the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003. And I was encouraged that our President publicly touted the legislation's passage as a moral triumph.

However, I have seen far too many fancy White House bill signing ceremonies and dressed-up press releases in the last 2½ years to be entirely confident that this Administration would simply keep its promise to fully fund this legislation. Once the cameras stop

rolling and the headlines fade away, this administration seems to have established a troubling pattern of repeatedly making promises but failing to deliver the dollars needed to keep them. The drastically underfunded No Child Left Behind Act and the President's skimpy funding requests to meet our homeland security needs are perfect examples.

Last week, as President Bush visited five African countries, he again pledged that the United States would play a leading role in combating AIDS. The President repeatedly promised to do all in his power to make sure that Congress fully financed his proposed 5-year, \$15 billion program to attack the disease in the world's poorest countries. I commend him for having gone to Africa, and for promoting greater efforts to fight AIDS.

He should be held to his commitment to those in Africa who are suffering from AIDS.

Clearly, an expectation has been created that the administration and Congress will provide \$3 billion toward this noble initiative in fiscal year 2004, as language explicitly authorizing that amount for fiscal year 2004 is spelled out in the new Global AIDS law that the President proudly signed.

Unfortunately, despite all the recent headlines, photo-ops, and White House promises regarding the African AIDS crisis, the simple fact remains that the President did not put enough money behind his promises, as he failed to include \$3 billion to fight AIDS in his fiscal year 2004 budget. That is right! He requested only \$1.9 billion, not the \$3 billion that the world now expects. That is \$1.1 billion less than what he promised.

Just last Thursday, Members of this body went on record, by a vote of 78-to-18, in support of a Sense of the Congress Resolution that stated our intent to provide full appropriations for the \$15 billion AIDS initiative touted by our President, including \$3 billion in fiscal year 2004.

The lives of millions worldwide are at stake. Now is the time to honor the financial commitment made by Congress and the President to combat Global AIDS. My amendment to the Defense Appropriations bill would do just that by allocating \$750 million in fiscal year 2004 to the Coordinator of United States Government Activities to Combat HIV/AIDS Globally for the purpose of making a contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria and \$350 million for the Secretary of Health and Human Services for programs to combat AIDS overseas. This amendment would be completely offset by a \$1.1 billion across-the-board cut in the amounts appropriated for the Department of Defense under Titles III and IV of this legislation for Procurement, as well as for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.

The bill before the Senate includes \$73,976,000,000 in procurement spending,