

should be addressed separate and apart from this legislation.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. COLEMAN). The clerk will call the roll. The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

CORPORAL JUAN C. CABRALBANUELOS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, these truly are "the times that try men's souls" and challenge our resolve as a Nation. Today, it is with profound regret that I stand to pay tribute to a true patriot of liberty who gave his life so that others may live in freedom. His name was Juan C. Cabralbanuelos and he was a soldier in the U.S. Army.

Many have stood in this chamber to reflect on the loss that our Nation has felt and the price that it has paid to remain free. Today, I stand to remember one who was a citizen of another nation, one who loved the United States and freedom so much, he was willing to give his life to preserve an idea: freedom. He truly deserves the honor of being called an American patriot.

Coporal Cabralbanuelos leaves behind a wife Anita and two sons ages seven and one. To them, I know that nothing that I say here will temper your grief. But know this: your loss will not go unnoticed and unrecognized, your fellow Americans now and always will stand behind you and support you through the trying times ahead.

And so another name has been added to Utah's List of Honor: Corporal Juan Carlos Cabralbanuelos. He joins an illustrious list that includes Specialist David J. Goldberg, US Army Reserve; Captain Nathan S. Dalley, West Point graduate and a member of the Army's 1st Armored Division; staff Sergeant James W. Cawley, United States Marine Corps Reserve; Staff Sergeant Nino D. Livaudais of the Army's Ranger Regiment; Randall S. Rehn, of the Army's 3rd Infantry Division; Sergeant Mason D. Whetstone of the United States Army; and former Special Forces soldier Brett Thorpe.

Their names and the service they performed is something that I shall never forget. I shall always honor them and their families.

SPECIALIST JUSTIN A. SCOTT

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, today I will take the opportunity to honor the

service of Spec. Justin A. Scott of Bellevue, KY. His death while performing his duty to this country is a great loss to us all.

On January 29, 2004, Justin and 11 other soldiers were investigating a cache of weapons about a hundred miles short of Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan. Suddenly, there was an explosion and Justin and seven other soldiers were killed. I offer my sincerest condolences to Spec. Scott's family and loved ones.

His service with the 87th Infantry Regiment of the 10th Mountain Division at Ft. Drum, NY, was exemplary and duly appreciated. As one of the U.S. Senators from Kentucky, I know that Spec. Scott served as a fine example of what it means to be a true patriot and an American of the highest caliber.

We are humbled and honored by the sacrifice Spec. Scott has made. His loss reminds us of the heavy cost exacted for our freedom. We must remember that the American way of life has been made possible by the bravery of men and women like Spec. Scott. When freedom has been challenged many like him have answered the call to arms. We must never forget that.

DAVID KAY'S SENATE TESTIMONY

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, there has been a great deal of focus on the recent Senate testimony of David Kay, the former head of the Iraq Survey Group. Unfortunately, most media reports have highlighted only those statements by Dr. Kay that might be used to criticize the administration. They have largely ignored Dr. Kay's assertions that Iraq was more dangerous than we even realized prior to the war, that Saddam Hussein clearly intended to continue developing weapons of mass destruction, and other statements which contradict the false notion that the administration "hyped" intelligence on Iraq.

I thought it would be beneficial for the American people to have a chance to read Dr. Kay's entire testimony, including his edifying exchanges with members of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that his entire testimony be printed in the RECORD.

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

HEARING, SENATE ARMED SERVICES
COMMITTEE, JANUARY 28, 2004

(Joined in progress due to committee hearing room audio system).

WARNER: . . . a further report—and I stress a further report—from Dr. David Kay on his efforts and the efforts of the team which he was privileged to work with, known as ISG. He served as the special adviser to the director of Central Intelligence in determining the status of weapons of mass destruction and related programs in Iraq.

After assuming this position last July, Dr. Kay made his initial interim official report to this committee on October 3rd. As mem-

bers of the committee are aware, Dr. Kay has stepped down from this position and has been succeeded by Mr. Charles A. Duelfer, a former colleague and member of the U.N. Special Commission with Dr. Kay, who has been appointed by Director Tenet to continue this important mission.

I met with Mr. Duelfer the day before yesterday and we just momentarily met with him in the Intel Committee room.

Dr. Kay volunteered—and I emphasize that—volunteered to resume his public service, worked diligently for six months in Iraq under difficult and often dangerous conditions, and just concluded his work last week and reported to the director of Central Intelligence.

I thank you and I thank your wife for public service.

Working with General Dayton and the Iraq Survey Group, ISG, your mission was to search for all facts—repeat, all facts—relevant to the many issues about Iraq weapons of mass destruction and related programs. You initiated what was and continues—I emphasize continues—to be a very difficult, complex mission that, in your own words, is yet to be completed.

As you cautioned us when you took up this post in July, patience is required to ensure we complete a thorough assessment of this important issue.

In this hearing today we hope to receive your assessment of what has been accomplished to date—I repeat, to date—and what in your professional judgment remains to be done by the ISG. It is far too early to reach any final judgments or conclusions.

In recent days, I mentioned, I met with both General Dayton, I've met extensively with your over the recess period, and Mr. Duelfer, and received the assurance of Dayton and Duelfer that they will be prepared to present to the Congress a second official interim report of the ISG group in the time frame of late March.

WARNER: It is crucial that the important work of the ISG group go on. Thus far the findings have been significant.

Dr. Kay has stated that, although we have not found evidence of large stockpiles of WMD, or forward-deployed weapons, the ISG group have made the following evidence as a part of their record that will be forthcoming: first, evidence of Saddam Hussein's intent to pursue WMD programs on a large scale; actual ongoing chemical and biological research programs; an active program to use the deadly chemical ricin as a weapon, a program that was interrupted only by the start of the war in March; and evidence of missile programs; and evidence that in all probability they were going to build those weapons to incorporate in the warheads, what we know not for sure, but certainly the possibility of weapons of mass destruction; evidence that Saddam Hussein was attempting to reconstitute his fledgling nuclear program as late as 2001; and, most important, evidence that clearly indicates Saddam Hussein was conducting a wide range of activities in clear contravention of the United Nations resolutions.

As you recently stated, Dr. Kay—and I quote you—"It was reasonable to conclude that Iraq posed an imminent threat. What we learned during the inspection made Iraq a more dangerous place potentially than, in fact, we thought it was even before the war," end quote.

WARNER: Further, you said on NBC's "Today Show" on Tuesday that it was, quote, "absolutely prudent for the U.S. to go to war."

Dr. Kay, I concur in those conclusions. I believe a real and growing threat has been eliminated and a coalition of nations acted prudently in the cause of freedom. I'd be interested if you concur in my conclusions.