

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, for the information of our colleagues, the next vote is the last vote of the week. We will begin consideration of welfare reauthorization on Monday. There will be no rollcall votes on Monday. Any votes ordered will be stacked on Tuesday of next week.

Mr. DOMENICI. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Both sides having yielded back their time and the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. GREGG) is necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 61, nays 38, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 63 Leg.]

YEAS—61

Alexander	Dayton	Miller
Allard	DeWine	Murkowski
Allen	Dole	Nelson (NE)
Bennett	Domenici	Nickles
Bingaman	Dorgan	Pryor
Bond	Ensign	Reid (NV)
Breaux	Enzi	Roberts
Brownback	Fitzgerald	Rockefeller
Bunning	Frist	Santorum
Burns	Graham (SC)	Sessions
Campbell	Grassley	Shelby
Carper	Hagel	Smith
Chambliss	Hatch	Specter
Cochran	Hutchison	Stevens
Coleman	Inhofe	Sununu
Collins	Kyl	Talent
Conrad	Landrieu	Thomas
Cornyn	Lott	Thomas
Craig	Lugar	Voinovich
Crapo	McCain	Warner
Daschle	McConnell	

NAYS—38

Akaka	Feingold	Levin
Baucus	Feinstein	Lieberman
Bayh	Graham (FL)	Lincoln
Biden	Harkin	Mikulski
Boxer	Hollings	Murray
Byrd	Inouye	Nelson (FL)
Cantwell	Jeffords	Reed (RI)
Chafee	Johnson	Sarbanes
Clinton	Kennedy	Schumer
Corzine	Kerry	Snowe
Dodd	Kohl	Stabenow
Durbin	Lautenberg	Wyden
Edwards	Leahy	

NOT VOTING—1

Gregg

The bill (H.R. 1997) was passed.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I support enhanced penalties for criminal acts of violence against pregnant women.

My concern with the DeWine bill is that it unnecessarily seeks to weigh in on the abortion controversy with the definition of "unborn child" and "child in utero."

I voted for the Feinstein amendment because it accomplishes the substantive criminal law objectives of the

DeWine bill without raising a potential issue on a possible challenge to Roe v. Wade.

When the Feinstein Amendment lost, I voted for final passage of the DeWine Bill in order to impose appropriate double sanctions for the murder or assault of a pregnant woman that interferes with a pregnancy.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DEWINE. 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.

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

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

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, am I right that we are in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

DRUG TRAFFICKING AND TERRORISM

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, since the tragic events of September 11, we have all strived mightily to ensure that our great homeland is never subjected to a terrorist attack by the evildoers again. But everyday those very evildoers weaken the fabric of our country, their enemy, by flooding our great society with addictive and deadly drugs. While the link between terrorists and drugs has been made countless times publically, we, as a Nation, have yet to attack the problem with an approach that is consistent and successful.

On March 13, 2002, Rand Beers, Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, and Francis Taylor, Ambassador-at-large for Counterterrorism, made the points in joint testimony prepared for a hearing on "Narco-Terror: The Worldwide Connection Between Drugs and Terror" held by the Judiciary Committee Subcommittee on Technology, Terrorism and Government Information. Taylor, who delivered the opening testimony, told us that "relations between drug traffickers and terrorists benefit both."

"Drug traffickers benefit from the terrorists' military skills, weapons supply, and access to clandestine organizations. Terrorists gain a source of revenue and expertise in illicit transfer and laundering of proceeds from illicit transactions," he said.

Taylor listed terrorist groups with known links to drug trafficking around

the world—from the South American nations of Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay to Afghanistan, which, he said, accounts for more than 70 percent of the world's supply of opiates.

Mr. President, we know that 12 of the 25 major terror organizations identified by the State Department in 2002 have ties to drug traffickers and we know that drugs are a major source of funding for these terrorist groups. We know these groups sometimes work as conspirators to carry out their evil purposes.

The Lebanese Hezbollah group is increasingly involved in drug trafficking and terrorist organizations in Europe and Southeast Asia also are tied to illicit drugs.

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, commonly known as the FARC, protects cocaine laboratories and clandestine airstrips in southern Colombia and some FARC units directly control local cocaine base markets.

As evidence that terrorist groups cooperate and work together, the Colombian National Police arrested three members of the IRA in July, 2001, who are believed to have used the demilitarized zone to train the FARC in the use of explosives.

While we know these connections, we have not taken full advantage of the vast resources and knowledge available to exploit this connection. The link between terrorism and drug trafficking that may take many forms, ranging from facilitation—protection, transportation, and taxation—to direct trafficking by the terrorist organization itself in order to finance its activities. Traffickers and terrorists have many of the same needs in terms of the secret movement of goods, people and money.

There are no swans in the sewer, and the relationships between drug traffickers and terrorists benefit both. As Mr. Beers stated, "Drug traffickers benefit from the terrorists' military skills, weapons supply, and access to clandestine organizations. Terrorists gain a source of revenue and expertise [from drug traffickers] in illicit transfer and laundering of proceeds from illicit transactions." Corrupt officials who are influenced by the dirty money of the narco-terrorists make it easier for the groups to get access to fraudulent documents, including passports and travel documents. This allows the terrorists to travel abroad under the stealth and protection of a shadowy network that is virtually undetectable.

Terrorists and drug traffickers also use the same methods to hide their illegal profits and conduct fundraising to feed their evil plans. The schemes used by the terrorists for the transferring and laundering of drug money for general criminal purposes are similar to those used to move money to support terrorist activities. The use of "charities" and informal networks such as "hawalas" are easy and efficient ways to launder money.

Yet these are the only methods we know about. Congress is in the process