

nations in the gulf to encourage these nations to make subsidized sales of oil to Jordan.

Mr. President, recognizing the concern that we all share over developments in Iraq since the Persian Gulf war, we are faced with the necessity to take a hard look at our options. One option is the strategic bombing of the sites where we believe we have enough information to satisfy ourselves that a strike will have a meaningful impact. On the other hand, strategic bombing is likely to result in television shots of injured children and women that undoubtedly will be placed as human shields around strategic sites in Iraq.

Another option is the use of ground forces to back up an air campaign to try and take out Saddam Hussein himself. Although the United States has significant resources, there is a recognition that a ground strike under current circumstances is unlikely given the increasing likelihood that American soldiers would lose their lives. Of course there is also the unanswered question of what we would do if Saddam survived such an attack?

With either of these options we must address the reality that we do not have the multilateral coalition which included our Arab neighbors that we had when the Bush administration initiated Desert Storm. I think it is unfortunate that this administration has not maintained that coalition. So now we are pretty much alone. Great Britain, Canada and Australia are with us, and for that we are grateful, but from there on it gets pretty lonesome.

Going it alone or going it with others, we still must talk about the end game. If Saddam Hussein survives, do we continue these same efforts in another few years? Are we going to give Saddam Hussein carte blanche in his ability to recover? Because he will recover by selling oil. That is what he has.

Saddam Hussein has been able to generate roughly \$1 billion per quarter from the sale of oil. There is information—and unfortunately I can't reveal some of the information because it is classified—concerning the large amount of illegal oil that is flowing out of Iraq. And we are not able to stop this flow both because there are not enough multilateral intervention force (MIF) vessels in the area and because the rules of engagement under which the MIF forces operate don't allow them to stop such illegal movement.

It is these illegal sales that are primarily fueling Iraq's economy. Mr. President, it simply makes sense to this Senator to recognize that oil is the lifeblood of Iraq. We need to shut off this lifeblood, maybe through a combination of increased enforcement of the embargo and jawboning some of our allies who are purchasing Iraq's oil. Perhaps we need to go further, and consider the merits of a maritime blockade of some sort. A blockade certainly is not an unreasonable alternative when you consider that we might ini-

tiate a military action against Saddam. Stop Saddam Hussein's oil and you shut down his ability to funnel resources into his war machine and the economy, and ultimately, I think his regime will collapse.

As a Congress, we must address the issue of oil sales and we must do it in a prompt manner. I believe we must terminate these illegal sales of oil and we must be more vigilant in our oversight to ensure that the oil that is allowed to be sold under the sanctions and the dollars generated are really going for the benefit of the people and their social needs. That is the basis of my resolution. We must stop Saddam Hussein's ability to fund his war machine by cutting off his ability to supply the markets with Iraqi oil. That is an action that we should have taken some time ago.

I urge my colleagues to consider the merits of my concurrent resolution. It is certainly appropriate to consider this action as we address the merits of any further military action that might be contemplated to stop Saddam from whatever his ultimate objective is. Cut off his oil and you are going to get his attention.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 77—RELATIVE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. SESSIONS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

S. CON. RES. 77

Whereas studies have found that quality child care, particularly for infants and young children, requires a sensitive, interactive, loving, and consistent caregiver;

Whereas most parents meet and exceed the aforementioned criteria, circumstances allowing, parental care marks the best form of child care;

Whereas the recent National Institute for Child Health and Development study found that the greatest factor in the development of a young child is "what is happening at home and in families";

Whereas a child's interaction with his or her parents has the most significant impact on their development, any Federal child care policy should enable and encourage parents to spend more time with their children;

Whereas 48 percent of mothers with preschool children under the age of 5 are full-time at-home parents and another 34 percent of mothers work part-time in order to spend more time with their preschool children;

Whereas a large number of low- and middle-income families sacrifice a second full-time income so that the mother may be at home with her child;

Whereas the average income of 2-parent families with a single income is \$20,000 less than the average income of 2-parent families with two incomes;

Whereas only 30 percent of preschool children are in paid child care and the remaining 70 percent of preschool children are in families that do not pay for child care, many of which are low- to middle-income families struggling to provide child care at home;

Whereas child care proposals should not provide financial assistance solely to the 30 percent of families that pay for child care and should not discriminate against families

in which children are cared for by an at-home parent; and

Whereas any congressional proposal that increases child care funding should provide financial relief to families that sacrifice an entire income in order that a mother or father may be at home for their young child: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress recognizes that—

(1) many American families make enormous sacrifices to forgo a second income in order to have a parent care for their child at home;

(2) there should be no bias against at-home parents;

(3) parents choose many legitimate forms of child care to meet their individual needs—an at-home parent, grandparent, aunt, uncle, neighbor, nanny, preschool, or child care center;

(4) child care needs of at-home parents and working parents should be given careful consideration by the Congress;

(5) any quality child care proposal should reflect careful consideration of providing financial relief for those families where there is an at-home parent; and

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SENATE RESOLUTION 176—PROCLAIMING "NATIONAL CHARACTER COUNTS WEEK"

Mr. DOMENICI (for himself, Mr. DODD, Mr. COCHRAN, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. FRIST, and Mr. CLELAND) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 176

Whereas young people will be the stewards of our communities, Nation, and world in critical times, and the present and future well-being of our society requires an involved, caring citizenry with good character;

Whereas concerns about the character training of children have taken on a new sense of urgency as violence by and against youth threatens the physical and psychological well-being of the Nation;

Whereas more than ever, children need strong and constructive guidance from their families and their communities, including schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, and civic groups;

Whereas the character of a nation is only as strong as the character of its individual citizens;

Whereas the public good is advanced when young people are taught the importance of good character and that character counts in personal relationships, in school, and in the workplace;

Whereas scholars and educators agree that people do not automatically develop good character and, therefore, conscientious efforts must be made by institutions and individuals that influence youth to help young people develop the essential traits and characteristics that comprise good character;

Whereas although character development is, first and foremost, an obligation of families, the efforts of faith communities, schools, and youth, civic, and human service organizations also play a very important role in supporting family efforts by fostering and promoting good character;

Whereas the Senate encourages students, teachers, parents, youth, and community leaders to recognize the valuable role our youth play in the present and future of our