

IRAQ

Mr. DOMENICI. I conclude with some comments on Iraq. I hope that tonight our President will tell our people the issue in Iraq is why has Saddam Hussein not destroyed the weapons of mass destruction that are in his country; not that we did not find them, not that we did not find a smoking gun.

The United Nations verified that he had thousands of weapons in his country, thousands of weapons of biological and chemical makeup that can kill millions of people.

I ask unanimous consent for 2 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAFFEE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOMENICI. Some 9 or 10 years ago, the United Nations said Saddam must get rid of them, and then we pulled out. The United Nations sat around, Iraq started selling oil again, and Saddam started being Saddam. Then we decided we will go in and see if he has gotten rid of them. Non-compliance by him means he has not shown what happened to the weapons.

The 12,000-page document, which was all over the press as if they had submitted 12,000 pages of real explanation, was presented some days ago as though it explained where these thousands of weapons went. The United States and its agents of absolute integrity have read every single page, every single line. The conclusion is that the 12,000-page document is a farce. It does not explain what happened to all of those weapons. It is a joke.

They put in those pages what they wanted, and they described what they wanted. The sum total is, where are they?

He continues to say: I am showing them everything. And we continue to say: It is your responsibility to show us what you did with them. After all, it is not like every country in the world would accept thousands of these chemical weapons. Some nation that is crazy enough to take them would have to be found. So we have to be told they are not here. But where are they? If they are dumped in the ocean, somebody would find out. They cannot easily be gotten rid of so he has not gotten rid of them. He hid them.

Now we are telling the world there is noncompliance. I hope the world sees it our way, but more importantly I hope Saddam sees it our way. I hope he understands there are a lot of us that understand what is going on and that it is like I just said: He better come clean or, in fact, something will happen. I hope he does it himself and I hope our friends realize they better join us in putting him on the spot or he will put the world on the spot, and he will do it very soon.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

IRAQ, THE ECONOMY, AND THE BUDGET

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I compliment my colleague, Senator DOMENICI, for his speech and also for many of the comments he made relating to the economy, the budget, and Iraq. I think the Senator from New Mexico is exactly right. The issue with Iraq is not whether the arms control inspectors can find a few weapons. It is whether or not Saddam Hussein is going to disarm and whether he is going to comply with the United Nations and whether the United Nations is going to enforce compliance.

We can pass 17 resolutions, all of which say the international community says he must disarm, but if we do not compel him to disarm, it makes the United Nations somewhat irrelevant to the whole proposal. Do those resolutions mean anything besides rhetoric or are we going to enforce them?

The previous administration did not enforce them. As a result, we did not even have arms control inspectors, much less enforcing the existing resolutions. Now we have a President who is going to lead the world, who says we should enforce these resolutions, and we should compel his disarmament.

When we think of the dangerousness of these weapons, I mentioned earlier today that two envelopes with anthrax that unfortunately were destined to the Senate killed a few people. They were not even opened in the post office. Yet they still killed people. They are very deadly materials. He happens to have tons of similar-type weapons, some even more dangerous such as VX.

I think the President is right in drawing a line in the sand and saying he must comply. The world community, the United Nations, agreed with the President last year. I hope they continue to support compelling Saddam Hussein to comply with existing U.N. resolutions.

I will submit for the RECORD a table which summarizes the Senate's action on H.J. Res. 2, the fiscal year 2003 omnibus appropriations resolution. This table was prepared by my staff based upon estimates of the Congressional Budget Office. I also wish to congratulate the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator STEVENS, for working to limit the total fiscal year 2003 appropriations bills to amounts requested by the President.

As adopted by the Senate, H.J. Res. 2 contains \$386.864 billion in discretionary spending when added to the amounts in the defense and military construction appropriations bills already enacted, which total \$752.193 billion in fiscal year 2003 discretionary spending. These totals include a 1.6 percent across-the-board reduction amounting to \$6.4 billion from all accounts funded in the other 11 appropriations bills, plus amounts for classified defense programs, \$3.9 billion in fire and management, \$825 million for which the President submitted separate requests.

Compared to fiscal year 2002, total discretionary spending under H.J. Res. 2 would grow by 2.4 percent, defense discretionary spending would grow by 6.9 percent, and domestic discretionary spending would decrease by 1.9 percent; compared to fiscal year 2002, less spending for one-time nonrecurring projects. Total discretionary spending under H.J. Res. 2 would grow by 4.7 percent, defense discretionary spending would grow by 7.3 percent, and domestic discretionary spending would grow by 2.1 percent. H.J. Res. 2 also includes several changes in mandatory programs not counted on the discretionary side of the budget.

The increased spending, which would total \$4.221 billion in 2003, includes changes in agriculture payments for drought, payments to physicians in rural hospitals, and TANF payments to States.

I ask unanimous consent a table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of H.J. Res. 2 and enacted appropriations with comparison to 2002 be printed in the RECORD.

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

CBO ESTIMATES OF THE SENATE PASSED APPROPRIATIONS BILLS FOR FY 2003 COMPARED TO FY 2002

[Budget authority, in billions of dollars]

Subcommittees	2002	Senate appropriations bills	Percent increase or decrease
Divisions A-K, and Defense and Military Construction Bills			
Agriculture	17.171	18.350	6.9
CJS	42.995	41.505	-3.5
Defense	0.560	0.574	2.5
Nondefense	42.435	40.931	-3.5
Defense	334.113	354.830	6.2
DC	0.607	0.512	-15.7
Energy and Water	25.334	26.164	3.3
Defense	15.164	15.899	4.8
Nondefense	10.170	10.265	0.9
Foreign Ops	16.433	16.429	-0.0
Interior	19.135	18.952	-1.0
Labor, HHS	127.659	136.519	6.9
Legislative	3.254	3.362	3.3
Mil Con	10.604	10.499	-1.0
Transportation	23.095	21.574	-6.6
Defense	0.440	0.340	-22.7
Nondefense	22.655	21.234	-6.3
Treasury, Postal	18.515	18.220	-1.6
VA, HUD	95.758	90.349	-5.6
Defense	0.153	0.144	-5.9
Nondefense	95.605	90.205	-5.6
Deficiencies	-0.350	0.000	.....
Defense	-0.196	0.000	.....
Nondefense	-0.154	0.000	.....
Total, Divisions A-K	734.323	757.265	3.1
Defense	360.838	382.286	5.9
Nondefense	373.485	374.979	0.4
Division M			
Classified Defense Programs ..	0.000	3.895	.....
Division N			
Election Reform—Title I	0.000	1.500	.....
Wildland Fire Management—			
Title III	0.000	0.825	.....
Fisheries Disasters—Title V	0.000	0.100	.....
2.85 percent across the board rescission on accounts (except Head Start) in 11 bills—Title VI	0.000	-11.392	.....
Subtotal	0.000	-8.967	.....
Total, Discretionary	734.323	752.193	2.4
Defense	360.838	385.680	6.9
Nondefense	373.485	366.513	-1.9
One-time, non-recurring projects	15.946	0.000	.....
Defense	1.338	0.000	.....
Nondefense	14.608	0.000	.....
Total, Discretionary less one-time	718.377	752.193	4.7
Defense	359.500	385.680	7.3
Nondefense	358.877	366.513	2.1
Total, without enacted Defense and Mil Con		386.864	.....
Defense		20.351	.....
Nondefense		366.513	.....