

Jefferson prior to the time Lewis and Clark set off, as I said. The information he brought to the public, to the world at that time is just staggering.

I have seen a lot of exhibits at the Library of Congress in my day, and I have the honor to be the chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Library. I believe this is an exhibition that should be called to the attention of every one of our visitors as they come into our offices.

I call to the attention of the Senate also that there is a film program that is going to go on starting Friday, July 25. There will be a series of films shown at the James Madison Building, which is part of the Library of Congress. These films are free and open to the public but require advance notice and reservations to get in. The seating is limited.

They are amazing historic films. It starts off with a 1955 Paramount film which is entitled "The Far Horizons" and continues through until November 21. The schedules are shown in the booklet. This is the kind of information I think Senators would be extremely wise to point out to their visitors. All they have to do to make reservations is call the number that is shown in this booklet, and they can have reservations for one of the finest historic films that one could think of. Each Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, between now and November 21, there will be films shown to the public.

I do congratulate the Library of Congress, Dr. Billington and his staff, for putting together this enormous exhibition of the history of our American West. I do hope everyone has an opportunity to take the time to see it. It is not something one can just go in and make a 5-minute visit and look at a map. If they go through that door, they are going to be trapped for at least 30 to 45 minutes, or hours. It is one of the most staggering exhibits I have seen.

At one point, through our electronic means, they have the ability to show the actual outline of our Nation and put it up against the maps that were prepared back in the days before any digital concepts, before any real capability for surveying. It is amazing how close they came to preparing maps that were accurate, and this started off 500 years ago.

This is 500 years of history of the American West, and people can see it in a half hour or 2 hours. I do hope Senators will take the occasion to look at the booklet I have asked the Library of Congress to provide us. Copies of this chart are available to every Senator to put in their office so they can tell their visitors about this amazing exhibition.

In closing, I thank the Senate for the time, and particularly my friends on the other side of the aisle for letting me use some of their time, to speak about this exhibit. This is the work product of not only the Library of Congress, but they give credit to the Bicentennial Congressional Caucus, which is cochaired by my good friend

from Montana. He will find an enormous number of photographs and history of his great State where I had the privilege of going to college for a short period of time. I want him to know this is a memory trip for me to go through this exhibition. I do thank him for his work, and I thank the other Senators for their courtesy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I put a footnote on this. I recommend the Lewis and Clark exhibit. It is wonderful history. Of course, the Louisiana Purchase is of great interest to all of us in the West. I recommend a book I am about two-thirds of the way through. It is called "The Wilderness So Immense." It is the history of how we purchased all that land from France when Jefferson was ambassador to France. It goes back to 1785 and 1786, and also the politics involved with Spain. It involves the navigation of the Mississippi River, the control of New Orleans and, of course, Spain's influence in the great American southwest that led to the Louisiana Purchase. I recommend that book. It is written by Jon Kukla, and it gives a great insight on what happened.

I thank the Senator for mentioning this great 200th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there are now 15 minutes under the control of the Senator from Texas, Mrs. HUTCHISON, or her designee.

The Senator from Texas.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I yield up to 10 minutes to the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana is recognized for up to 10 minutes.

THE GOOD NEWS IN IRAQ

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, this morning we have been through a series of briefings with regard to Iraq. It amazes me, as we hear some of the rhetoric that is coming out of this town and, of course, across the waves, and I wish to bring to the attention of those who missed it, it was a very good briefing put on by Ambassador Bremer of what is happening in Iraq after the armed conflict is over, but which continues today on a guerrilla basis, and report to the American people that all the press we get is sort of on the negative side, but there are some very positive signs.

I hasten back to the start of our country. The path to democracy is a very rocky path. Sometimes it is very slow and sometimes it is very dangerous, but there are things being done now, and the best ambassadors I have found on the ground in Iraq are our uniformed troops.

If one can imagine a people who have been under the tyranny of Saddam Hussein for the last 25 years being told how evil this great army could be, that

they would either cut out their tongues or they would kill them, and then have one of our soldiers or marines in combat gear and helmet, dirty, sandy, and grimy, walk up to a young Iraqi person with a smile and offer a hand of friendship in the form of water or some food, but mostly the hand of friendship, they are making great strides in winning the hearts of the Iraqi people and helping them to establish a free and open government for their own freedom and prosperity.

Right now, we are not hearing these kinds of figures: 85 percent of the cities and towns in Iraq now have elected councils in place and working. There was a strategy after the conflict was over, but No. 1 was security. We cannot do a thing in Iraq, and neither can the Iraqi people do for themselves, until it is secure so they will feel safe.

The building of central services, electrical power, water, sewer, all of these amenities that make life easy for us, are not in place. Saddam Hussein never paid a lot of attention to that. He rationed electrical power, water, all the services we take for granted in America. He limited them in order to suppress, and he got to pick and choose who were afforded those kinds of amenities or those central services we find so necessary in our own towns, villages, counties, and States.

We are making progress. We are now reconfiguring our military presence there. We are also doing something about the economy. How does one move state-owned enterprises into the private sector to provide some economic thrust for job and economic opportunity for the Iraqi people? That framework is in place, and it is being carried out.

How do we train a militia or a police force for the Iraqi people, headed by Iraqi people, and an armed forces for Iraq who answer not to a military tyrant but to a civilian government patterned somewhat like our own? That, too, is being put in place, and they are being trained by our forces.

We have around 30 to 40 coalition forces from different countries represented in Iraq right now. There are 12 top contributors, of which the U.S., the U.K., Spain, Norway, and others are all participating in this endeavor.

I advise the American people to look at the positive side of establishing a civil and free government in Iraq. We are building a new irrigation system and repairing old systems because the infrastructure has dwindled away. It has almost been destroyed—not by war but by use and wear. These folks need to be able to feed themselves.

We have agriculturists in the field, nongovernmental organizations in the field working in health care and agriculture and services vital to the Iraqi people to put this country back together and make it a democracy that will be the shining example of the Middle East.

We cannot lose our resolve. The Founders of this country did not lose

their resolve. They committed to an idea of freedom and self-government. Our path to democracy was not easy either. We have had 200 years of democracy. They have had less than 200 days to establish what they have dreamed of—freedom and the dignity of the individual. That is what this is all about. If they do not lose their resolve, we cannot lose our resolve.

Our President has provided that leadership under heavy criticism. He has established a goal and idea that will change the Middle East and how they do business in the Middle East.

Peace and freedom can be accomplished. The American people have made a commitment to do that goal. Now we have to maintain our resolve to the completion of that mission.

I thank our military forces this morning. They are men and women of great courage who know what the mission is and know how to complete the mission. Congratulations to our leadership, our leadership in Washington, President Bush and his staff. They have provided the resolve it takes to complete the mission.

There are many positive things. When the President said: We will hunt down these killers and deal with them—he meant it. The credibility around the world continues to be high with our leader. When he says it, he means it, he does it. It has bolstered Americans and shows what it is like to be the champion of freedom and human dignity around the world.

Is it costly? Yes, it is costly. Was it costly back in 1776 and the following years until 1800? Yes, it was costly. But we survived. We never lost our resolve. We cannot lose it now.

I thank the Senator from Texas for allowing me this little time. There are a lot of facts and figures we could throw out, but the message today is stand fast. If we believe in the fire of freedom, it is our responsibility to maintain that resolve.

I yield the floor.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Montana for that wonderful speech. He did remind us once again the stakes we have in the war on terrorism. What is happening in Iraq is a high-stakes game. We are committed. America is not going to walk away. We are not going to start a job that we do not finish. The job is to bring peace and stability to the people of Iraq and to the entire Middle East. I thank the Senator from Montana for coming forward with that message.

How much time remains?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MURKOWSKI). There are 4 minutes 45 seconds remaining.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Madam President, I will continue on the same subject as the Senator from Montana and talk about what we are doing in Iraq. The meetings we had with Ambassador Bremer brought much more clarity to the progress being made in Iraq. Everyone is stunned and saddened by the loss of life of our soldiers that we see, un-

fortunately, on a daily basis. This gets worse every day because we are sick about losing these soldiers.

Part of the reason we have not been able to capture these people who are doing these horrible acts to our soldiers—one and two and three at a time—is because Iraqi people do not yet believe we are there to stay until they have a democracy in place. There is widespread belief in Iraq that Saddam Hussein is coming back. When we were able to capture the sons of Saddam Hussein, and they are now dead, that sent a message to the people of Iraq that we are going to capture Saddam Hussein. We are not going to stop until we know he is captured or dead. Two of his sons are dead, the two who would have been heirs to his incredibly cruel regime. They are dead. They are gone.

I applaud the President for saying he is going to show the dead bodies so the people of Iraq will be assured. In our culture, that would be horrifying. We would never show dead bodies in a newspaper in our country, particularly identified dead bodies. However, we have a different problem in Iraq. We have a problem that the people do not believe these people are really dead. Therefore, they fear coming forward and giving information about the people who are killing our soldiers. They fear coming forward and embracing Americans in many parts of Iraq. If that, in their culture, is what is necessary to show that these two sadistic tyrants are dead, that they can no longer cut off arms and legs, put children in shackles in jail, abuse children, abuse women, that they can no longer do these horrific acts, if that is the way we must show the Iraqis that these people are gone, I applaud the President for saying we will do it. I hope the President does.

We must get the trust of the Iraqi people. I do not think we are going to have that trust until they know that Saddam Hussein is dead, they know the sons are dead, and they know we are going to keep our commitment; that we are going to try to make life better for the Iraqi people and put their own people in charge of their own fate. That is what they are looking for. We must show them we are not going to give up because times are tough. Times are tough over there right now.

For people I talk to on the streets, it is incomprehensible they do not appreciate what we have done. We have to understand what they have lived through for the last 25 years in that country. They are used to being abused for no reason. If they look the wrong way, they may be shot at close range. That is what they have lived with. We cannot even imagine that in our country. We must try to win their trust in this slow and methodical way.

Madam President, our administration is making great progress. We are showing we will have the resolve to see this through.

If we can bring a quality of life and of freedom to the people of Iraq, then we

do hope this will also stabilize the rest of the Middle East so we can bring a peace between the Palestinians and Israel, the two can live side by side in peace, and have at least the ability to live in peace if not trade together and work together.

That will also send a signal to the people of Iran that they can have freedom once again. It will send a signal to the people of Syria and throughout the Middle East that they, too, do not have to live under dictatorial regimes that allow them no freedom and do not have good education systems. We want the people of the Middle East to know what freedom is, to know what having an education is, so people can have jobs and have an economy and be able to live a life that has a quality of life.

We are bringing quality of life to Iraq through this administration. We are bringing health care services. Madam President, 90 percent of the people in the north have basic health care, 80 percent in the south, 75 percent in Baghdad. We are putting \$210 million now into pharmaceuticals and basic health care services. This is an important quality-of-life issue for these people, and one of the first that we have addressed.

We have brought in 1.2 million tons of food since we ceased the hostilities in Iraq on March 30. We now have the ability to purchase local harvests in Iraq, so food will be available from the Iraqi people and for the Iraqi people.

I am very pleased with the progress. Is it enough? No. Is it going to take more time? Yes. Is it going to take patience? Absolutely. But America is not going to walk away when times get tough. We are going to see this through, and the world will be better when we do.

I yield the floor.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, morning business is now closed.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of H.R. 2555, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2555) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Reid amendment No. 1318, to appropriate \$20,000,000 to the Office for Domestic Preparedness to be used for grants to urban areas with large tourist populations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, I wanted to speak about an amendment I wish to offer that I have reason to believe may or may not be accepted. It