

Fund appropriations with funding from the Wildlands Conservancy to buy discounted land owned by the Catellus Development Corporation.

This expansion protected 200,000 acres of critical habitat for the endangered desert tortoise, 150,000 acres for bighorn sheep, the largest cactus gardens in the world at Bigelow Cholla Gardens and rights-of-way for 165 trails and access roads leading to 3.7 million additional acres of land used for hunting, hiking and camping.

Visitors have taken advantage of these abundant recreation and research opportunities in the California Desert. Last year, 2.8 million people traveled to Joshua Tree and Death Valley national parks and the Mojave National Preserve. In turn, these visitors provided an economic boost of approximately \$100 million at nearby hotels, restaurants, and other local businesses.

Now, as we celebrate the 10-year anniversary of the California Desert Protection Act, the preservation of our national park system has never been more important. Population growth, especially in the western United States, is placing increased pressure on our public lands. That is why it was so critical that we acted 10 years ago and why it is urgent that we continue to preserve our Nation's natural treasures today.

Unfortunately, there is much evidence that our national parks are not receiving the funding or attention they deserve. A recent survey of 12 national parks by the Coalition of Concerned National Park Service Retirees found that six parks had either reduced or planned to reduce visitor center hours or days of operation. The survey also found that all twelve parks had recently cut full-time or seasonal staff positions.

One of the parks surveyed, Death Valley, reduced its law enforcement positions from 23 several years ago to 15 at the time of the study. More than 600 miles of backcountry roads are inadequately secured leaving natural resources, wildlife and visitors less safe.

Meanwhile, the backlog of maintenance projects in our parks has grown to a range of \$4 billion to \$6.8 billion, according to the Government Accountability Office. Throughout our national park system, roads, bridges, and historic structures are falling into disrepair, trails and campgrounds are poorly maintained, and visitor centers are becoming outdated.

Additionally, a recent report by the Environmental Protection Agency designated eight national parks, including Joshua Tree, as containing excessively high levels of ozone. It is alarming to know that the air at some of our national parks is harmful, especially since the problem of poor air quality in these regions was identified for action under the Clean Air Act in 1977.

Our national parks are America's natural treasures. They make the beauty of our Nation accessible to all Americans and, indeed, visitors from

around the world. We have a responsibility to preserve these places for the enjoyment of generations to come.

Enacting the California Desert Protection Act was an important step toward that end. Now, we must continue to work to ensure that the parks we have already established, and those we may yet protect, have the resources they need.

#### RED RIBBON WEEK

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am pleased to join my colleague Senator MURKOWSKI in sponsoring a resolution commemorating the annual "Red Ribbon Week." Celebrated October 23-31, Red Ribbon Week encourages individuals, families, and communities to take a stand against alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drug use. I hope the rest of the Senate will join in supporting this resolution and support this very important campaign.

The tradition of Red Ribbon Week and wearing and displaying red ribbons started back in 1985 following the assassination of U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency Special Agent Enrique Camarena. In an effort to honor his memory and unite in the battle against illegal drugs, friends, neighbors and students from his home town began wearing red ribbons. In 1988 the National Family Partnership took the celebration nationwide. Since then, the Red Ribbon campaign has reached millions of children, families and communities across the country, spreading the message about the destructive effects of drugs.

In my State of Iowa, this year's theme for Red Ribbon Week is "Take a Stand—Help Iowa Be Drug Free." Schools and community groups across the State are organizing a variety of activities including pledges, contests, workshops, rallies, theatrical and musical performances, and other family and educational events all designed to educate our children on the negative effects of drugs and promote a drug-free environment.

Research tells us that if you can keep a child drug-free until they turn 20, chances are very slim that they will ever try or become addicted. This is why it is so important to maintain a coherent anti-drug message that begins early in adolescence and continues throughout the growing years. Such an effort must engage parents, communities, and young people. Red Ribbon week provides each of us the opportunity to take a stand by helping our children make the right decisions when it comes to drugs.

More than 80 million people across the country are expected to participate in Red Ribbon Week. I urge my colleagues to join us in passing this resolution to demonstrate our commitment to raising awareness about drugs and encourage everyone to make healthy choices.

#### U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the contribution that one of America's closest and most important allies is making to our Nation's efforts to help the Iraqi people build a safe and stable democracy.

In the very public discussions that we hear every day about Iraq we often do not hear about the extraordinary efforts of the United States' closest security ally in the Asia-Pacific Region. That ally is, of course, Japan. We are all aware of the limitations that Japan has imposed on its own military since World War II. What many of us are not aware of is the actions Japan has taken to work with the United States and other nations to bring peace and stability to Iraq.

One document published by the Japanese Embassy outlines the deployment of Japanese Self-Defense Forces to provide humanitarian assistance in Iraq. Many Americans would be interested to learn that there are about 1,000 Japanese troops in Iraq, including almost 600 ground troops. In addition, Japan has undertaken a very substantial humanitarian relief effort. Through the end of September, Japan's Air Self-Defense Force C-130 aircraft flew 66 missions between Kuwait and Iraq and delivered over 175 tons of relief supplies.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print that paper and two others—one on Japan's very substantial financial assistance for Iraq and the other describing Japan's cultural assistance for Iraq—in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Taken together, these papers demonstrate that one of America's most reliable security allies is truly dedicated to bringing stability and freedom to Iraq.

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

#### JAPAN'S ASSISTANCE FOR IRAQ—FACT SHEET

(Note: All figures are approximate.)

##### 1. Overview

At the International Donors' Conference on Reconstruction of Iraq held in Madrid on 24 October 2003, Japan announced its financial assistance package totaling up to \$5 billion.

The package comprises (a) \$1.5 billion grants for the immediate needs through 2004, and (b) up to \$3.5 billion, mainly in ODA loans, in order to meet the medium-term needs for a period approximately through 2007.

It's Japan's policy to make its financial assistance by ODA and the humanitarian and reconstruction activities by the Self-Defense Forces work in tandem for the reconstruction of Iraq.

##### 2. \$1.5 billion grant

In the grant assistance, Japan gives priority to areas such as power generation, education, water and sanitation, health and employment, as well as others including improvement of the security, culture, sports and capacity buildings.

Out of \$1.5 billion, more than \$1150 million have already been disbursed or decided as following:

\$180 million have already been disbursed. (Attachment A);

\$490 million have been committed to the International Reconstruction Fund Facility

for Iraq of the UNDG (\$360 million) and the World Bank (\$130 million). (Attachment B) \$10 million have been disbursed into IFC small business finance facility; and

\$470 million worth of bilateral projects have been identified and decided including a new package of projects totaling \$290 million announced on 29 June (Attachment C).

3. Up to \$3.5 billion mainly through ODA loans

Japan will provide up to \$3.5 billion mainly through concessionary loans (ODA loans) to meet the mid-term reconstruction needs between 2005–2007, taking account of the advancement of the political process, developments toward the solution of outstanding debt issues and the improvement of the security situation.

With regard to areas of this assistance, in addition to areas mentioned above, Japan will also focus on infrastructure development, including telecommunications and transportation.

A. Japan's assistance disbursed so far (\$180 million)

(1) Humanitarian Assistance for Iraq (WFP, UNICEF, ICRC, UNHCR).

(2) Assistance through the international organizations for the following projects:

Umm Qasr Port Project (UNDP);  
Iraq Reconstruction and Employment Program in Baghdad (UNDP);

Rehabilitation of the National Dispatch Centre (UNDP);

Emergency Rehabilitation of Al-Kadhimiya Hospital (UNDP);

Emergency Rehabilitation of the Hartha Power Station (UNDP);

IREP2 in North and South of Iraq (UNDP);  
Reactivation of Primary Education in Iraq (UNICEF);

School rehabilitation Project (UN-HABITAT);

Community rehabilitation Project (UN-HABITAT);

Contribution to the IFC Fund (assistance to Micro- and small-scale enterprises).

(3) Direct assistance to Iraq and Grassroots assistance for the following projects:

Provisions of 1,150 Police vehicles;  
Provision of 70 fire-trucks to Baghdad, Al Basra and Al-Muthanna;

Humanitarian operation in the Umm Qasr Community;

Equipment supply for Rashid District in Baghdad;

Improving Hibatoallah Institute for Down Syndrome; and

Provisions of ambulances in Nineveh Governorate.

(4) Assistance in won with NGOs:

Medical projects and emergency rehabilitation of public facilities (Japanese NGO);

Medical project in Baghdad run by Hashemite Charity Organization (Jordanian NGO); and

Project distributing medical equipment run by CARE International (International NGO).

(5) Assistance in Samawah and Governorate of Al-Muthanna, where Japanese Self-Defense Forces are dispatched, for the following projects:

Provisions of Water Tanks;

Provisions of Emergency Medical Supplies to the Samawa General Hospital;

Emergency Aid of medical equipment to the Samawa Maternity and Children Hospital;

Improvement of Access to Safe Drinking Water;

School rehabilitation Project (UN-HABITAT);

Iraq Reconstruction and Employment Program (UNDP);

Provision of water treatment facilities; and

Provision of medical equipment to the Al-Rumaytha and Al-Khidhur Hospitals.

(6) Capacity building programs of JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) as following:

Vice-minister and other officials of the Ministry of Health;

Training of Iraqi doctors and nurses in Cairo as the Japan-Egypt Joint Medical Cooperation for Iraq;

Training of Iraqi experts (ex. electricity) in Jordan;

Director General of Governorate of Al-Muthanna Health Department and Directors of Four Hospitals in Samawa and Neighboring Areas.

(7) Others:  
Humanitarian and Reconstruction Assistance by the Japanese Self-Defense Force (SDF) in Samawah and Governorate of Al-Muthanna;

Consolidating broad based solidarity among the international community;

Cooperation with Arab and neighboring countries;

Cooperation with Germany and France;

Conservation of cultural heritage and promotion of sports in Iraq; and

Assistance for supplying Japanese TV program.

B. Japan's assistance through International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq (\$490 million)

\$450 million has been paid into the respective IRFFI (International Reconstruction Fund Facility for Iraq) holding accounts of the UNDG Trust Fund (\$360 million) and the World Bank Trust Fund (\$90 million). Additionally, \$40 million will be paid into WB TF in the near future.

Japan has already authorized UNDG to use \$260 million out of \$360 million for UNDG TF by signing the document, and will authorize WB to use \$40 million for WB TF in the near future (totally \$300 million).

The relevant international organizations will start some projects in the fields of electricity, transportation, education, water resources, environment and so on by using part of Japanese contribution.

C. Japan's assistance through bilateral channel (\$470 million)

(1) Following projects totaling \$490 million was decided on 26 March and 29 June:

(i) Electricity: Provision of 27 mobile substations throughout Iraq and rehabilitation of Taji Gas Turbine Power Station, Mosul Gas Turbine Power Station and Mosul Hydroelectric Power Station.

(ii) Health: Rehabilitation and provision of equipment to 4 general hospitals in South (Nasiriyah, Najaf, Diwaniyah, and Samawah) constructed by Japanese companies and rehabilitation and provision of equipment to 4 general hospitals in North (Kirkuk, Arbil, Mosul, Dabuk) constructed by Japanese companies.

(iii) Water/sanitation: Provision of 30 compact units to the city of Baghdad, and provision of special vehicles for garbage disposal and sewage cleaning throughout Iraq.

(iv) Others: Provision of Armored vehicles in Baghdad and Al-Muthanna.

[From the Embassy of Japan, Oct. 4, 2004]

DEPLOYMENT OF JAPAN SELF-DEFENSE FORCE TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN IRAQ

The total number of Japan Self-Defense Force (JSDF) personnel participating in the effort for the reconstruction of Iraq is approximately 1,000, including up to 600 Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) troops, several Japan Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) vessels and Japan Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) aircraft.

The third contingent of GSDF was dispatched to Iraq on August 8. These new

forces represent Japan's firm commitment to the hands-on reconstruction of Iraq.

Japan's ASDF, with its C-130 aircraft, started to transport humanitarian relief supplies between Kuwait and Iraq on March 3, 2004. During the period between March 3 and September 30, over the course of 66 missions, the supplies carried amounted to 175.6 tons.

JAPAN'S CULTURAL ASSISTANCE FOR IRAQ

The Government of Japan (GOJ) is determined to offer the most possible support to the continued tenacious efforts by the Iraqi people, who still face very difficult circumstances.

It is important that the Iraqi people maintain hope and improve their prospects for the future while tackling their difficulties. Japan's assistance in the fields of culture and sports is expected to provide moral support for the Iraqi efforts to reconstruct their country. The rich history represented by the cultural heritage in Iraq is a credit to the country, and sports contribute to their solidarity.

Cultural assistance may also serve to elicit more understanding of Japan by diffusing soft images of Japan (e.g. politeness, kindness) throughout Iraq.

As can be seen from Japan's experience of reconstruction after World War II, it is extremely important and pressing for the future development of Iraq, to improve the quality of education in order to nurture human resources.

PROVISION OF TV PROGRAMS

(1) Provision of "Oshin":

"Oshin" is a TV drama depicting the life of a Japanese woman who overcame poverty and difficulties before, during, and after WWII. "Oshin" has been broadcast in 59 countries and has been very popular in many countries, in particular in Middle Eastern countries.

In October 2003, the GOJ (the Japan Foundation), in cooperation with Egyptian R & T.V Union, provided 96 episodes (mainly about the woman's childhood) of "Oshin" with subtitles in Arabic to the Iraqi Media Network (IMN) free of charge.

(2) Provision of other TV programs:

In April, the Japan Foundation provided the TV program "Project X" to the Lebanon-based Future Satellite TV. (It is a satellite TV station with viewers primarily from Arabic speaking countries including Iraq.)

SPORTS ASSISTANCE

(1) Donation of football equipment by the Japan Football Association (JFA):

In November 2003, the JFA donated football equipment (1214 balls, 4853 uniforms, and 394 pairs of spiked shoes) to the Iraq Football Association (IFA). The equipment was collected from all over Japan on the initiative of the JFA.

The GOJ provided transportation for the football equipment to Baghdad (under the framework of Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects).

(2) Provision of football equipment to the southern Iraq including Samawah:

The GOJ has decided to provide football equipment (1000 balls, 3000 game jackets, and 20 inflators) to the Department of Youth and Sports in the Governorate of Al-Muthanna (under the framework of Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects). Part of equipment provided by the Government was transported from Kuwait to Samawah by C-130H of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF). The handover ceremony took place on May 23 at the SDF camp in Samawah. An exchange soccer match was convened between three soccer clubs in Samawah and the SDF team on June 10, using soccer balls provided.

(3) Cooperation Relating to the International Friendly Football Match between

Japanese and Iraqi National Football Teams on February 12, 2004:

The GOJ provided travel expenses for the Iraqi National Team members through the Japan Foundation.

The GOJ provided assistance for the Iraqi Media Network (IMN) to conduct a live broadcast of the friendly football match so that as many people in Iraq as possible could watch the game. The GOJ also provided coverage assistance to the Lebanon-based Future Satellite TV, which was visiting Japan at the invitation of the MOFA.

On February 12, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Aisawa held a ceremony to present footballs (the design of the balls is same as that of the balls provided to southern Iraq) to the Vice President of the Iraqi Football Association, Mr. Ahmed Radhi, as a token of appreciation for his visit.

(4) Assistance involving Judo:

The GOJ, in cooperation with the Kodokan Judo Institute, invited the President of the Iraq Judo Federation (IJF) Sameir S. al-Mousoy to visit Japan from February 22 to March 6 as a part of a sports exchange assistance program.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, the GOJ decided to provide the IJF with 50 blue judo uniforms for international matches and transportation assistance for judo equipment (100 white judo uniforms and 2 sets of tatami mats for official matches (approximately 200 mats)) donated by the All Japan Judo Federation (AJJF) under the framework of Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects.

On March 3, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Abe held a ceremony to present the list of judo equipment donated by the GOJ and AJJF to the President of IJF, Sameir S. al-Mousoy.

(5) Assistance for athletes aiming to participate in international competitions:

The Government invited Chairman Ahmed al-Samarrai of the National Olympic Committee of Iraq to Japan (April 13-17). Chairman al-Samarrai paid courtesy calls on Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi and Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kawaguchi, and exchanged opinions with the officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the members of the Japanese Olympic Committee on Japan's assistance for the Iraqi athletes aiming to participate in international games such as the Athens Olympics 2004. He then observed the training and other facilities which will accept the Iraqi athletes.

Trying to provide hope and solidarity towards reconstruction among Iraqi nationals, Japan is considering the provision of assistance for Iraqi athletes aiming to participate in international games such as the Athens Olympic Games in August 2004, the Pan-Arab Sports Games in September 2004, and the Asia Sports Games in 2006.

#### ASSISTANCE RELATED TO CULTURE AND EDUCATION

(1) Assistance to the Iraq National Museum:

The assistance for the recovery of the restoration laboratory of the Iraqi National Museum of Iraq (provision of equipment, human resources development, and management of facility) is being implemented based on an additional contribution from the GOJ to the UNESCO/Japan Trust Fund. The Japan Foundation invited Director General of the Iraqi National Museum Donny George to Japan from March 30 to April 6. Mr. Donny George held several meetings with government officials.

(2) Provision of vehicles for protection of cultural heritage, etc.:

The GOJ has earmarked part of the contributions which it provided to the UN Trust

Fund to assist the reconstruction of Iraq to be used in cultural projects of UNESCO and a project to provide vehicles for protection of cultural heritage is scheduled to be implemented.

#### EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The GOJ decided to contribute approximately \$1 million through the Japanese Fund-in-Trust for the capacity-building of Human Resources in UNESCO to conduct research on the local needs and to start emergency assistance (training of staff members and launching of Web sites) for the Ministry of Education of Iraq.

The GOJ has appropriated part of the contributions it provided to the UN Trust Fund to assist the reconstruction of Iraq for educational projects of UNESCO, and projects such as assistance for literacy education and capacity building of educational personnel are scheduled to be implemented.

#### JAPAN-FRENCH COOPERATION ON SPORTS AND CULTURAL ASSISTANCE FOR IRAQ

In early February 2004, Special Advisor to Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, Yukio Okamura visited France and agreed with the French Government to pursue Franco-Japanese cooperation on sports and cultural assistance for Iraq.

After discussions at working levels, Japanese Foreign Minister Kawaguchi and French Foreign Minister de Villepin agreed to move forward on the following cooperative projects:

Provision of support, inter alia, for the exhibition of Iraq National Museum and rehabilitation of Iraq National Library and Iraq National Archives.

Provision of support for Iraqi athletes aiming to participate in international competitions.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. I would like to join the Senator from Idaho in calling attention to the very significant contribution that Japan is making in Iraq. As a Senator from California, I am privileged to represent thousands of Japanese-Americans who I know will be proud and pleased to learn about Japan's critical role in Iraq.

Beyond the impressive figures on force deployment, which the Senator from Idaho has so clearly outlined, it should be noted that Japan's financial commitment to Iraq, and to working closely with the United States in Iraq, is equally significant. At last year's Madrid International Donors Conference on Reconstruction of Iraq, Japan announced a financial assistance package totaling up to \$5 billion. The package includes both \$1.5 billion in grants and \$3.5 billion in loans. In addition, Japan will host the Third Meeting of the Donors' Committee of the International Reconstruction Fund for Iraq this month.

Japan has also made a very significant effort to provide cultural assistance for Iraq. One of the documents submitted by Senator CRAIG provides the details on this undertaking. I was especially struck by Japan's reference to its own experience of reconstruction after World War II and the need to ensure that the unifying forces, like those of a shared culture and athletic tradition, are nurtured to help the Iraqi people reestablish their own identity.

It is also important to remember that Japan's commitment to Iraq was

severely tested during a hostage crisis this year. Fortunately, that crisis was resolved favorably. Here's what Prime Minister Koizumi said on April 22 on that subject:

This hostage taking has not undermined Japan's firm resolve to engage in humanitarian and reconstruction assistance in Iraq. It is precisely because the situation in Iraq makes the activities of ordinary individuals impossible that the Self-Defense Forces have been dispatched to engage in humanitarian and reconstruction assistance in Iraq.

Mr. President, these facts underscore the very important point made by the Senator from Idaho. The United States is fortunate to have Japan as a close ally. I yield to the Senator from Hawaii.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I want to commend the Senators from Idaho and California for their comments, and to associate myself with their discussion.

The depth of my concern with the subject of Japan's cooperation with the U.S. on security matters goes very deep. I was privileged to have served my country during World War II, and I was as proud as any American with the victory we achieved over Japan. However, I am much more proud of the events that have occurred since that war—events that have changed two former enemies into the closest of allies.

Mr. President, the post-war actions of these two former adversaries is one of history's most shining moments. America demanded and received Japan's unconditional surrender. America also insisted on compensation, and that was accomplished by the 1951 San Francisco Peace Treaty. Our country, however, also recognized that Japan is a great nation, and we dedicated ourselves to helping restore its place in the world. Thus, instead of the kind of "armistice" or "cold peace" settlement that only preserves hostility and resentment, both nations worked hard to transcend their recent past and build a true alliance.

As Americans, we have seen this before. Our Nation's first enemy, Britain, is now one of our very closest allies. It is inspiring that Japan and the U.S. have accomplished a similar achievement and created a truly strong and lasting alliance. The facts that Senators FEINSTEIN and CRAIG put before us only confirm how strong that alliance is.

#### HONORING FAVORITE TEACHERS

Mr. DAYTON. Mr. President, nearly 4,000 Minnesotans honored their favorite teacher at my Minnesota State Fair booth this summer. I would like to honor these teachers further by submitting their names to the Record, as follows:

New Richmond Middle School—Shane Dupuis, Mr. Franzwa, Mr. Henk, Mr. Nadeu; New Rochelle High School—Daniel Owich; New Ulm Junior High—Ms. Liedman; New Ulm Senior High—Colleen Tasto; New York Mills Elementary—Connie Griffith; Newport