

for tribal museums. Under the Native American/Native Hawaiian Museum Services Program, tribes can receive grants of up to \$20,000 a year. The museum program, and a similar program to support tribal libraries, are both administered by the Institute of Museum and Library Sciences.

The Tribal Historic Preservation Program in the National Park Service gives tribes control of decisions about cultural preservation on tribal lands by establishing tribal historic preservation offices, just like State historic preservation offices.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, passed in 1990, lays out a process to identify Native American sacred and funerary objects and return them to their people.

In Sisseton Wahpeton, tribal elders and educators hope to use technology to record translation sessions of the Dakota Letters and use the recordings to teach the Dakota language. They also want to use distance learning to teach Dakota history and culture lessons based on the letters. They can't do that now because they have run out of money for the Dakota Letters project. An amendment Senator INOUE is sponsoring to the Native American Languages Act might help the tribe finish the Dakota Letters project. It would provide additional resources for immersion schools and other intensive efforts to save Native American languages—which we are now losing at the alarming rate of one each month.

All of these efforts, and more, need and deserve the support of Congress.

Newspaper accounts of the executions of the Dakota prisoners at Mankato note that the men met their deaths with courage and dignity, chanting a Dakota death song. One reporter recorded that their final words were a simple plea for recognition: "I am here."

Those same words echo from every ancient corner of this Nation. Long before Europeans and others arrived, Native Americans were here. And they are still here today, greatly enriching our national identity and culture. On this happy and historic day, as we celebrate the opening of America's spectacular new National Museum of the American Indian, let us also celebrate the Native American history and culture that exists all across America. And let us vow to work together to preserve that history and culture everywhere it exists.

EXHIBIT 1

1. mitakuye ito wowapi cicage kta wacin nakaha wotanin naonhonpi
2. Well, my relative, I want to give you this paper now we have heard news
3. Well, my relative I wish to write you a letter, we have heard news.

1. tonkansidan ktepi keyapi
2. They said they killed Grandfather.
3. They have said that Grandfather (Abraham Lincoln) was killed.

1. tuka hecen tuwe taku tanyan onkokiyakapi kta iyecece sni
2. But then someone should tell us if this is not true.

3. But someone of authority should tell us if this is not true.

1. hecen mitakuye wowapi cicu
2. Thus, my relative, I give you this paper

3. Thus, I write to you this letter.

1. eya taku wanjikj nawahon
2. To say, I have heard several rumors

3. Also I have heard some rumors

1. tonkansidan he onsiondapi qa dehanyan nionyakonpi

2. Grandfather had compassion for us, and so far we are still alive

3. Grandfather has compassion for us, and so far we are still alive.

1. tuka hecen nakaha ktepi keyapi heon cante onsicapi

2. but then now they killed him they said therefore our hearts are sad.

3. but they told us he was killed, and we are saddened.

1. tona onkiyukcanpi hecinhan ehna cante onsicapi

2. Some we think if this is so, we are heartbroken.

3. Those of us here think if this is so, we are heartbroken.

1. hehan hecan isantanka kin hecen token kante onkiyuzapi kta naceca

2. Then this Big Knives the thus how heart hold us will maybe

3. Perhaps the attitude of the calvary soldiers may change toward us.

1. idukcan hecinhan omayakidaka wacin qa heon wowapi cicage ye do

2. what you think, if you tell me, I want, therefore paper I make for you.

3. Tell me what your thoughts are, I want to know, that's why I write to you.

1. hehan tonkansidan token ktepi hecinhan he tanyan nawahon kta wacin

2. then Grandfather how they killed him if this is good I hear will I want.

3. Then I wish to hear exactly how they killed Grandfather.

1. hehan eya anpetu waken eca token owakihi waokun wicawakiye

2. Then to say day holy when how I am able to preach to them

3. Then, also on Sundays when I am able I do the preach to them.

1. henana epe kte owasin nape ciyuzapi

2. That's all, I say will all hand they shake,

3. This is all I'm going to say, I shake all your hands.

Mowis Itewakanhdiota—he miye
Moses Many Lightning Face—This is me.

Translation key:

1. original Dakota
2. Dakota to English
3. English translation

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my leader comments not be taken from the first hour of the Democratic allocation of time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, will the minority leader yield?

Mr. DASCHLE. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Delaware.

ASBESTOS EXPOSURE

Mr. CARPER. I thank the Senator.

The minority leader has spoken about the injustice done to the Dakota over a century ago, and we are endeavoring this year in this Congress to address another injustice; that is, the injustice where people are sick and dying from asbestos exposure and are not getting the money they and their families need. People who are not sick are drawing off money that should be going to those who desperately need it. We have companies going bankrupt, with people being displaced and losing their jobs. It is a bad situation, a terrible situation. We can fix it.

I thank my leader for his extraordinary courage in pushing forward a proposal to further narrow our differences with our Republican colleagues. If you think about all of the areas of progress, we have agreed there should be a trust fund, we have agreed there should be a trust fund, and on how it should be administered; we have agreed on how much money should go into the trust fund; we have agreed the money should be fully allocated to meet the claims out there; we have agreed on medical criteria; we have agreed on 10 different levels of impairment. We have basically agreed on the claims. While there are several areas in which we still have some differences to agree on, we have made extraordinary progress.

I commend Senator DASCHLE for his leadership in getting us close to this point. I have urged Senator FRIST, who has left the floor, to invite Senator DASCHLE to sit down and resolve the remaining differences between the two leaders.

This can be done, and it should be done this year, and we should not leave here without completing this job.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, if I may respond to the distinguished Senator, I compliment him on his insistence and extraordinary determination. One of the reasons we have made progress is because of his great persistence and his ability to bring together the consensus that is so necessary if we are going to achieve final success. As he has noted, we have come a long way. It has been my pleasure to work with him as we have traveled the road together to reach this point where we find, as he has noted, just a few differences. It is my hope we can still work it out prior to the end of this session of Congress. I thank him for his kind words and for his leadership.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts.

NATIVE AMERICAN MUSEUM

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I congratulate the leader for his statement about the opening of the Native American Museum today, and also for his

recitation of the historic and incredible times in terms of the history of the United States and the Dakota tribes. It was enormously interesting.

As we all know, this issue in terms of Native American land and rights is something that is incredibly close to the heart of my friend, the Senator from South Dakota. I thank him for this statement this morning, particularly on this day of celebration for so many Native Americans. It was an extraordinary statement and comment about our history. All of us would be better citizens if we took to heart the history of our country and its history in regard to Native Americans. I thank him for his comments.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be reminded when I have only 1 minute left out of the time left to me.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATOR KERRY'S IRAQ PLAN

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, yesterday, Senator KERRY laid out his plan for Iraq and for enlisting international support to ease the burden on our troops, restoring stability to Iraq, and bringing our troops home in honor. It is a clear warning that conditions are worsening in Iraq and changes are urgently needed. His speeches have been praised for his thoughtfulness and realistic vision for advancing America's interests in that troubled region.

I ask unanimous consent to have Senator KERRY's speech printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 20, 2004]

KERRY LAYS OUT IRAQ PLAN

Following is the text of Democratic presidential candidate John Kerry's speech delivered in New York.

(Joined in progress) KERRY: I am really honored to be here at New York University, at NYU Wagner, one of the great urban universities in America. Not just in New York, but in the world. You've set a high standard, you always set a high standard for global dialogue, as Ellen (ph) mentioned a moment ago. And I intend to live up to that tradition here today. This election is about choices. The most important choices a president makes are about protecting America, at home and around the world. A president's first obligation is to make America safer, stronger and truer to our ideals.

Only a few blocks from here, three years ago, the events of September 11th remind every American of that obligation. That day brought to our shores the defining struggle of our times: the struggle between freedom and radical fundamentalism. And it made clear that our most important task is to fight and to win the war on terrorism.

With us today is a remarkable group of women who lost loved ones on September 11th, and whose support I am honored to have. Not only did they suffer unbearable loss, but they helped us as a nation to learn the lessons of that terrible time by insisting on the creation of the 9/11 Commission.

I ask them to stand, and I thank them on behalf of our country, and I pledge to them,

and to you, that I will implement the 9/11 recommendations. Thank you.

In fighting the war on terrorism my principles are straightforward. The terrorists are beyond reason. We must destroy them. As president I will do whatever it takes, as long as it takes, to defeat our enemies.

But billions of people around the world, yearning for a better life, are open to America's ideals. We must reach them.

To win, America must be strong and America must be smart.

The greatest threat that we face is the possibility of Al Qaida or other terrorists getting their hands on nuclear weapons. To prevent that from happening we have to call on the totality of America's strength: strong alliances to help us stop the world's most lethal weapons from falling into the most dangerous hands; a powerful military, transformed to meet the threats of terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction; and all of America's power—our diplomacy, our intelligence system, our economic power, our appeal to the values, the values of Americans, and to connect them to the values of other people around the world—each of which is critical to making America more secure and to preventing a new generation of terrorists from emerging.

We owe it to the American people to have a real debate about the choices President Bush has made, and the choices I would make and have made, to fight and win the war on terror.

That means that we must have a great and honest debate on Iraq.

The president claims it is the centerpiece of his war on terror. In fact, Iraq was a profound diversion from that war and the battle against our greatest enemy.

Iraq was a profound diversion from that war and from our greatest enemy, Osama bin Laden and the terrorists.

Invading Iraq has created a crisis of historic proportions and if we do not change course, there is the prospect of a war with no end in sight.

This month, we passed a cruel milestone: more than 1,000 Americans lost in Iraq. Their sacrifice reminds us that Iraq remains overwhelmingly an American burden. Nearly 90 percent of the troops and nearly 90 percent of the casualties are American.

Despite the president's claims, this is not a grand coalition.

Our troops have served with extraordinary bravery and skill and resolve. Their service humbles all of us. I visited with some of them in the hospitals and I am stunned by their commitment, by their sense of duty, their patriotism. When I speak to them, when I look into the eyes of their families, I know this: We owe them the truth about what we have asked them to do and what is still to be done.

Would you all join me? My wife Teresa has made it through the traffic, and I'm delighted that she is here. Thank you.

In June, the president declared, The Iraqi people have their country back. And just last week he told us, This country is headed toward democracy; freedom is on the march. But the administration's own official intelligence estimate, given to the president last July, tells a very different story.

According to press reports, the intelligence estimate totally contradicts what the president is saying to the American people and so do the facts on the ground.

Security is deteriorating for us and for the Iraqis. Forty-two Americans died in Iraq in June, the month before the handover. But 54 died in July, 66 in August and already 54 halfway through September. And more than 1,100 Americans were wounded in August; more than in any other month since the invasion.

We are fighting a growing insurgency in an ever-widening war zone. In March, insurgents attacked our forces 700 times. In August, they attacked 2,700 times; a 400 percent increase.

Fallujah, Ramadi, Samarra and parts of Iraq are now no-go zones, breeding grounds for terrorists, who are free to plot and to launch attacks against our soldiers.

The radical Shia cleric Muqtada al-Sadr, who is accused of complicity in the murder of Americans, holds more sway in suburbs of Baghdad than the prime minister.

Violence against Iraqis, from bombings to kidnappings to intimidation, is on the rise.

Basic living conditions are also deteriorating.

Yes, there has been some progress. Thanks to the extraordinary efforts of our soldiers and civilians in Iraq, schools, shops and hospitals have been opened in certain places. In parts of Iraq, normalcy actually prevails.

But most Iraqis have lost faith in our ability to be able to deliver meaningful improvements to their lives. So they're sitting on the fence, instead of siding with us against the insurgents.

That is the truth, the truth that the commander in chief owes to our troops and to the American people.

Now, I will say to you, it is never easy to discuss what has gone wrong while our troops are in constant danger. But it is essential if you want to correct the course and do what's right for those troops, instead of repeating the same old mistakes over and over again.

I know this dilemma firsthand. I saw firsthand what happens when pride or arrogance take over from rational decision-making. And after serving in a war, I returned home to offer my own personal views of dissent. I did so because I believed strongly that we owed it to those risking their lives to speak truth to power. And we still do.

Saddam Hussein was a brutal dictator who deserves his own special place in Hell. But that was not—that was not, in and of itself, a reason to go to war.

The satisfaction that we take in his downfall does not hide this fact: We have traded a dictator for a chaos that has left America less secure.

Now, the president has said that he miscalculated in Iraq, and that it was a catastrophic success.

The first and most fundamental mistake was the president's failure to tell the truth to the American people.

He failed to tell the truth about the rationale for going to war, and he failed to tell the truth about the burden this war would impose on our soldiers and our citizens.

By one count, the president offered 23 different rationales for this war. If his purpose was to confuse and mislead the American people, he succeeded.

His two main rationales, weapons of mass destruction and the Al Qaida-September 11th connection, have both been proved false by the president's own weapons inspectors and by the 9/11 Commission.

And just last week, Secretary of State Powell acknowledged those facts. Only Vice President Cheney still insists that the Earth is flat.

The president also failed to level with the American people about what it would take to prevail in Iraq. He didn't tell us that well over 100,000 troops would be needed for years, not months. He didn't tell us that he wouldn't take the time to assemble a genuine, broad, strong coalition of allies. He didn't tell us that the cost would exceed \$200 billion. He didn't tell us that even after paying such a heavy price, success was far from assured.

And America will pay an even heavier price for the president's lack of candor.