

every three deaths. It afflicts men, women, and children. It crosses all geographic and economic lines.

That is why on September 26, 2004, the World Heart Federation, working with cardiovascular associations in the United States and 100 other countries, will recognize the fifth annual World Heart Day.

World Heart Day is a day devoted to heart disease prevention. This year's theme is "Children, Adolescents and Heart Disease." But before we think it is a problem confined to children in poor countries, we need to look in our own backyard.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: an estimated 15 percent of children and adolescents ages 6 to 19 years are overweight; approximately 22 percent of high school students smoke; and one-third of high school students did not meet sufficient standards for physical activity. These are troubling numbers and they are all contributing factors to heart disease.

Heart disease continues to claim more lives in the United States than any other illness. The seriousness of these statistics cannot be ignored and I encourage every American family to take steps now to prevent disease in the future. Through education and prevention measures, we can greatly reduce the incidence of chronic conditions brought about by poor health choices for a whole generation.

We are working to do our part at the national level.

Thanks to the Red Dress campaign this year and the involvement of First Lady Laura Bush, the National Heart Lung and Blood Institute, the American Heart Association and other organizations, we have educated millions of women about their risk for heart disease. Now we must expand our efforts to include the entire family.

The American College of Cardiology has already committed to a community outreach campaign beginning in 2005 on heart disease awareness for children and adolescents patients. I hope other health organizations will choose to do the same. The lessons of World Heart Day should be shared with the public not just on September 26, but year-round.

I commend the World Heart Federation for organizing this annual event and I ask my congressional colleagues to remind their constituents about the importance of healthy eating and regular exercise to preventing heart disease.

PRIME MINISTER AYAD ALLAWI'S SPEECH

Mr. FRIST. Madam President, earlier today the Prime Minister of Iraq, Dr. Ayad Allawi, made a very powerful speech before a Joint Session of Congress. He was joined by several members of his cabinet.

The Prime Minister is a very strong and capable leader. He is a man of vision and principle. He is committed to

combating terrorism, and to leading Iraq down the path toward democracy.

I first met the Prime Minister nearly three months ago, just after he was selected to be Prime Minister. His actions over the last few months have confirmed my opinion of him then—that this man has what it takes to bring peace, stability, and freedom to Iraq.

This morning, the Prime Minister spoke and made the following points:

We are succeeding in Iraq.

Our struggle is your struggle; our cause is your cause.

The fight against terrorists in Iraq today is the world's fight.

The terrorists will not succeed. We will not compromise with terror.

The Prime Minister also said that his three goals are: defeat the terrorists; improve quality of life for Iraqis; bring democracy to Iraq. These are also the United States goals. They should be the international community's goals.

I was heartened and inspired by Prime Minister Allawi's remarks. His commitment to values we hold dear is apparent as he leads his country through these difficult times.

He and his government are doing well. They are exercising their sovereignty, taking on the insurgents and terrorists, and pursuing reconstruction and development. Maybe most importantly, they are determined to lead their country toward democracy.

The key to Iraq's success, however, is bringing stability and security to the country. Iraq continues to build its military and police forces, but in the meantime, Prime Minister Allawi and his government will require the assistance of U.S. forces.

The last few weeks have been difficult in Iraq, for Americans and Iraqis alike. We mourn the deaths of our young service men and women who are the frontlines of this global war on terrorism.

But we know that they have sacrificed for our own security, because a free, democratic Iraq won't provide a sanctuary or safe have for terrorists and their ilk.

The Iraqi people have also paid a heavy toll, especially those Iraqis who have volunteered to join their country's security forces in an effort to protect their country from the terrorists. In fact, over the last several months, more Iraqis have been killed than non-Iraqis.

We should not be surprised by these attacks, however. We know they would increase. The terrorists will do everything they can to disrupt the political process that is evolving and carrying us forward to elections in January.

But they have not been successful! In the last few weeks, Iraq has organized a conference to select an interim national council that will serve a legislative and oversight role over Iraq's executive branch.

In fact, I recently had the opportunity to call and speak with the Chairman of the Council, my counter-

part. He told me how committed he and his colleagues were to defeating the terrorists and bringing democracy and freedom to Iraq.

Prime Minister Allawi has also been clear and resolute in his determination to fighting the terrorists. He has also made clear that Iraqis need to take the lead in combating this threat. He has also made clear that Iraq must stick to the electoral timetable that has been established.

The Prime Minister is correct. We must stick to the January date for national elections. Iraq was able to elect its interim national council in September. Iraq can elect its national assembly in January.

We can win the war against terrorism and extremism militarily, but we must also win politically, with the people.

We must not be dissuaded by the naysayers, many of whom also said that the interim Iraqi government—Prime Minister Allawi and his cabinet—should not have assumed sovereignty on June 1, that it should have been delayed because of the terrorists. History has proven them wrong.

To not hold elections in January would be to give the terrorists what they want, and to deny the majority of Iraqis that which they want most.

Second, we can help Iraq gain control of the security situation, and put an Iraqi face on the solution, by improving and accelerating the training of Iraqi military and police forces.

We can do this by getting NATO on the ground immediately to help expand the training infrastructure and expedite the training.

The third key to moving forward on the path of democracy is to improve the daily lives of Iraqis. The U.S. can help in this by accelerating and making more efficient the reconstruction and development monies the Congress has made available to Iraq.

We need to get Iraqis back to work for the future of Iraq; we need to get them invested, so that rather than blowing up pipelines they are fixing them, and rather than shutting down market places, they are working in them.

Finally, we need greater involvement by the international community. The U.S. already has over 30 coalition partners on the ground with military forces, in harms way, in Iraq. They are doing a superb job. But we also need other countries to do their share: by relieving Iraq's heavy debt burden, by increasing economic and other reconstruction assistance, by providing security forces and other resources to help train Iraqi security forces, by urging Iraq's neighbors to better control the borders to prevent terrorists and others from crossing into Iraq.

It is clear to me that the frontlines on the Global War on Terrorism are being fought in Iraq.

We must and will defeat the terrorists. Doing so would have a major impact on their capabilities and resolve.

As the President has said over and over, this is a long fight, and that it is

better to fight terrorists overseas, than in our own country.

We cannot afford—no country can—to suffer the attacks that the Russian people have seen in the last few weeks.

The attacks on the school in Russia, where hundreds of children were slaughtered, makes that terribly clear.

No American mother should have to visit the “small graves” that so many Russian mothers are mourning over.

The United States can, must, and will win the war on terrorism. I am confident in our military, I am confident in this administration, and I am confident in the American people.

A key element to winning the war on terrorism is overhauling our intelligence community. We can't afford to wait, to study this issue further, to delay.

Intelligence reform has been studied for years by a number of commissions. The 9/11 Commission is just the latest, and they studied it for many months, with scores of staff, and conducted hundreds of interviews and dozens of hearings.

The time for study is over; the time for action is overdue.

It is true that we may make a misstep, that we may get something wrong, but we can always go back and fix that. Overall, I believe the improvements the Senate will consider on the Floor next week will exceed any deficiencies.

We must capitalize on the great work done by the 9/11 Commission, and on the will of the American people, and do all that we can to improve our Nation's intelligence community, our homeland security, and our ability to defeat terrorists.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

Mr. REID. Madam President, I rise today to recognize the grand opening of the National Museum of the American Indian. The museum has been two decades in the making, and it can now take its place as our only national museum dedicated to the history and culture of the indigenous peoples of the Americans.

More than 50,000 people visited the Mall this week for the dedication ceremonies. Twenty thousand Native Americans, representing hundreds of tribes from around the country, have come to Washington to celebrate the Museum's opening. The enthusiasm of so many people for the Museum is a fitting testament to the hard work and dedication of the many individuals who helped realize this project.

I would like to take a moment to recognize two of those individuals, my colleagues Senator BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL and Senator DANIEL INOUE. Their commitment to this endeavor over the last two decades is truly commendable. Their work has resulted in one of the Nation's premier cultural institutions, a museum that will provide the opportunity for millions of Ameri-

cans to learn about the history and culture of Native Americans.

The museum also represents one of the most ambitious architectural endeavors ever undertaken by the Smithsonian Institution. Its design is certainly pleasing to behold, but it is intended to do far more than that. The museum's landscape features a diverse array of environments—wetlands, an upland hardwood forest, meadowlands, and traditional crops—that recall the vast and varied environs that Native Americans have inhabited. This will help visitors connect with the experience of Native Americans, by highlighting their reverence for their natural environment and their belief that all of us, as human beings, are but parts of a larger living universe.

Native Americans have made unique and enduring contributions to my home State of Nevada. One of those individuals is Sarah Winnemucca. The first native woman to publish a personal history, she embarked on a nationwide lecture series in 1879 to teach people about Native American culture and the difficult life her people experienced on reservations. An artist is now creating a statue of her, and when finished it will become Nevada's second memorial in the Capitol's National Statuary Hall Collection.

Sarah Winnemucca was a Paiute, thousands of whom continue to live in Nevada to this day. The Paiute along with the Shoshone, Washoe, and all of Nevada's native peoples have made unique contributions to our heritage and history.

I am pleased that those contributions and those of all Native Americans will now be honored in the heart of our Nation's Capital in the National Museum of the American Indian.

STENNIS FELLOWS PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Madam President, over the years, the Congress has created a number of programs to focus attention on important issues.

Today I call attention to one of those programs, which is a testament to the life and career of the late Senator John C. Stennis.

In 1988, Congress created the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service. The mission of the Center from its inception to the present has been to promote and strengthen public service leadership in America. The center accomplishes its goals through conferences, seminars, special projects and leadership development programs, one of which is the Stennis Congressional Staff Fellows Program.

In each Congress, a bipartisan, bicameral group of senior congressional staff are each nominated by a Member and selected to participate in the fellows program. The fellows explore topics which address ways to improve the effectiveness of Congress.

The 108th Fellows selected the topic that I think is quite appropriate: “Building Greater Trust and Civility.”

Over the course of the last 15 months, these fellows have heard from past Members of Congress, journalists and historians in their quest to fully explore this subject and suggest initiatives to restore some level of trust and civility—which appears to have deteriorated over the past several years.

The work of the 108th Fellows is contained in a report which I would ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD.

Mr. President, I urge all Members and their staff to take a look at the report, and perhaps we can return to a Chamber where there is more bipartisanship and collegiality.

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

BUILDING GREATER TRUST AND CIVILITY

A level of trust and civility is necessary for democracy to work well and for governance to be effective. Without a basic shared framework of mutual understanding, trust and civility, legitimate public action is very difficult to initiate or sustain. The 108th Congress Stennis Congressional Staff Fellows—senior staff leaders drawn from both chambers and from both sides of the aisle—worked together to explore the core question: how to build greater trust and civility both within Congress and across society?

Successive groups of Stennis Fellows, beginning in the 103rd Congress ten years ago, have underlined that the challenge of building trust and civility is becoming both more important and more difficult in the face of 21st century realities that include:

The increasing fragmentation of our society, and growing gaps between rich and poor, leading to a multiplication of groups with very different values, assumptions and worldviews, and too little life experience in common;

A proliferation of single interest organizations advocating narrow viewpoints;

The burgeoning role of the media with its tendency to accentuate conflict;

Greater partisanship and polarization within Congress and other governing institutions;

The effects of a cascade of corporate scandals that undermine confidence;

A rising tide of public cynicism and mistrust of institutions of all sorts (business, religious, charitable and media as well as political);

Increases in disrespect and rudeness, and a decline in common courtesy that Americans report in their dealings with government, business and each other; and

A greater sense of insecurity and uncertainty in the aftermath of 9/11 and in the midst of a war on terrorism that may continue for a long time.

As Stennis Fellows of the 108th Congress, we set and pursued our own learning agenda within this broad theme, looking ahead to the next ten years and focusing on ways to build greater trust and civility both within Congress and across society.

LEARNING JOURNEY

We were drawn in roughly equal numbers from the House and the Senate and from both sides of the aisle, and represented a diverse range of backgrounds and political perspectives. Despite these very different starting points, Fellows quickly found we could work together effectively and find common ground, building on our shared respect and concern for the institution of Congress. That common ground grew throughout the period of Fellowship. In the words of one Fellow,