

There are other programs funded in this important legislation that I want to thank the conferees for addressing. Mr. President, \$95 million is provided immediately to USAID and the State Department to address the tragic moral and humanitarian crisis that is occurring in the Darfur region of the Sudan.

I am hopeful Secretary Powell's and U.N. Secretary General Kofi Annan's discussions today in New York will result in the Sudanese Government fulfilling its recent commitment to end the attacks in the Darfur region by disarming the Janjaweed.

I am particularly concerned our new Ambassador—our former colleague in this body, Senator John Danforth—is reported today as saying the situation in Darfur is not getting better but is getting worse. Mr. President, \$95 million in humanitarian and refugee assistance provided in this legislation is critical, but security and stability must be secured in the region if this assistance which we are delivering is ever to really reach the people who are in need. As we all know, in the Darfur region, tens of thousands of people have died, and over a million people are directly affected in this very large western region in Sudan.

I wish it were not necessary, but it is good this legislation will also provide \$19 million to improve amputee care at the Walter Reed Medical Center for prosthetic limb development and applied research. Many of us in this body have had the opportunity to visit the men and women—the soldiers—who have been so directly impacted at Walter Reed. We thank them for their service, we thank them for their patriotism, and we are gratified that this \$19 million will at least address one dimension, and that is the dimension of amputee care at that wonderful, outstanding medical center.

There is over \$18.2 billion for the Defense Health Program, an increase of over \$2.5 billion over last year's level. I am pleased this legislation fully funds the 3.5-percent military pay raise and increases our service men's and women's basic housing allowance for housing, putting additional money into their pocket.

On the domestic front, it is appropriate this legislation also provides a half billion dollars, \$500 million, in emergency assistance to the Departments of Labor and Agriculture to address the growing cost of increasing forest fires this summer that we see in the West, as well as in Alaska.

We should also point out the legislation provides \$50 million to Boston and to New York City to help defray some of the costs associated with our upcoming national conventions.

Mr. President, this is critical legislation for our national security. It is somewhat ironic that we voted on this legislation the same day that the 9/11 Commission released its report because the first recommendation of that report was that the U.S. Government

must identify and prioritize actual or potential terrorist sanctuaries. For each, it should have a realistic strategy to keep possible terrorists insecure and on the run, using all elements of national power.

This legislation funds our national power. It is appropriate it is the first appropriations bill this year to pass and to be sent to President Bush.

Again, I congratulate Chairman STEVENS, as well as the ranking member, and all of the committee members of the subcommittee and the entire Appropriations Committee for this outstanding piece of legislation.

#### SENATE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, on a separate topic, I want to take a few moments before going out on recess, looking back over the last several weeks and sharing with my colleagues some of the very positive things we have been able to accomplish, positive issues and bills that will have a direct impact on people throughout America and also, indeed, throughout the world.

We have had a productive year. Among our many legislative accomplishments, the Senate passed the Laci and Conner's law, the Crime Victims Act, the child nutrition reauthorization, and the Internet access tax moratorium. Each of these initiatives expresses our values. Each will help protect the American family.

In this past month, since the last recess, we have been able to build on those successes. I commend my colleagues for their tremendous work, their hard work, each and every day over July.

We had the opportunity today to receive the report from the 9/11 Commission, and we have heard about it on the floor of the Senate today. We heard about it in our briefings today and yesterday. We have heard us all commend the 9/11 Commission for their efforts to produce a genuinely bipartisan document. That is the way it was received. In talking to the Commission members, that is the way each step along the way the 9/11 Commission acted: in a bipartisan manner.

I have not had the opportunity to read the whole report. It is a large book people have had on the floor today. But I have read the summary and been in on the briefings. The only way I can describe it is, it provides a sobering account of the events leading up to September 11. It offers valuable recommendations—one I just referred to a few moments ago—for how America can better protect itself, how we can act to make America safer.

I again thank the Commission members. They have worked hard over the last several months to produce this outstanding document, a document that will be invaluable in the months ahead as we deliberate. There will be a lot of deliberation, and the Democratic leader and I will comment on that a little bit later in a colloquy on how best to strengthen America's defenses.

In the meantime, as we wrap up for the August recess and the conventions, I would like to take a moment to highlight a few of the recent legislative accomplishments. Yesterday I had the honor of attending the Rose Garden signing ceremony for Project Bioshield. It is an issue that was first proposed by the President in his 2003 State of the Union Address to Congress. As with his broader efforts to defend the homeland, President Bush has demonstrated once again his determination to protect the American people, to make America safer, and that is exactly what this bioshield legislation does.

Because of the President's leadership, the Nation's defenses against biological threats, against chemical threats, against radiological threats will be substantially strengthened. Project Bioshield is a gratifying example of, once again, both sides of the aisle working together in the best interest of the American people. I commend the President for his leadership in the initial proposal, Chairman GREGG, Senator KENNEDY, and all of my colleagues who worked together to craft this legislation, including Senator HATCH who was early to see the need for this initiative.

Only 2 months ago our enemies detonated a sarin-laced roadside bomb in Iraq. Fortunately, their plan did not succeed in effectively dispersing the nerve agent. But it underscored the fact that these weapons exist, that we must be vigilant. Right here at home we had the anthrax assault, used as a weapon up and down the east coast not that long ago, resulting in panic, paralysis, and death. We have had anthrax here in the Nation's Capital. We have had ricin here in the Nation's Capital. Project Bioshield allows us to become proactive in developing a whole range of countermeasures.

Earlier today—now about 12 hours ago—in keeping with our commitment to secure the homeland, the President signed another bill, a bill called the Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2000. It is a product of a number of our colleagues. Our distinguished colleague from Colorado, Senator CAMPBELL, has worked on this bill for years and years. It was developed in a bipartisan way, once again. On the House side, Congressman DUKE CUNNINGHAM was a real leader on this particular bill. This bill had been a No. 1 legislative priority of our Nation's law enforcement officers, and I am proud of this bipartisan effort to support law enforcement and public safety. The law allows current and retired police officers to carry a concealed weapon in any of the 50 States.

What that means is that America will not allow the tens of thousands of trained and certified law enforcement officers who are out there serving us and out there protecting us every day across the country to be denied the potential opportunity to be called upon, if need be, with assistance. In a post-9/

11 world, it is imperative that we all use every resource possible to protect ourselves, and that includes America's men and women in blue.

In addition to our efforts to improve security, this month we took important steps globally in terms of our economic standing in the world. Six days ago we passed the Australia free-trade agreement, and earlier this week we passed the Morocco free-trade agreement. I had the opportunity to talk to the King of Morocco today and reiterated to him the plus this trade agreement will be for the United States and workers in the United States, both the Australia and Morocco free-trade bills, but also to reiterate what the President of the United States had told the King of Morocco when he said: Trade is an important part of good foreign policy. It is an important part of making sure Americans can find jobs.

The Australia agreement has a huge impact right here in the United States of America. It is expected to create as many as 40,000 new jobs. We can expect an increase of about \$2 billion annually in trade for the United States and Australia by 2010. At \$9 billion, our trade surplus with Australia counts as the largest with any nation. More than 99 percent of our exports to Australia will enter duty-free once this agreement goes into effect. In my home State of Tennessee, Australia is a powerful market, a large market for our goods. In fact, Tennessee exports more to Australia than to France.

With regard to Morocco, more than 95 percent of bilateral trade in consumer and industrial products will become duty-free. The Morocco agreement is the best yet of any United States free-trade agreement with a developing country.

When it comes to a developing continent, earlier this month the President signed another very powerful bill in terms of its impact in Africa. The bill was the African Growth and Opportunity Act. I am especially pleased by this legislation. I have taken advantage of the opportunity of traveling to Africa on a regular basis where one could see upfront, firsthand, the direct impact of this Africa Growth and Opportunity Act when it was initially passed—now several years ago—the impact it has had in the stimulation of jobs, creation of work. And for me, most importantly, it creates hope for a continent that otherwise becomes quite discouraged as it is plagued by so many other huge challenges.

The Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, which we have passed and which is now the law of the land, is a win-win for the United States. It is a win for the African continent, and I would say a win-win for the world. The legislation has not only created new investment opportunities for American businesses, but it has helped create over 150,000 African jobs. When President Museveni from Uganda was here, he said: You use the figure of 150,000, our best estimates are that the impact is not creation of

150,000 African jobs, but 300,000 African jobs.

It has helped to pump more than \$340 million into the African economies and has forged a place for Africa in the global trade market. I hope other countries will look at the success of this program and reexamine their trade preferences toward Africa. I hope other countries will take this opportunity, looking at the leadership of the United States, to study their own trade relations with the region and do what we have done in this country, and that is improve them.

Domestically, over the last several weeks we have passed a lot of legislation. In one area we had a significant breakthrough in confirming one of President Bush's judicial nominees. I mention this one in particular because the confirmation of Judge Jay Leon Holmes, who was confirmed to the U.S. District Court, ultimately had bipartisan support. But it took about 18 months of hard work, where there was a lot of attack and a lot of obstruction. Ultimately, Judge Holmes was confirmed this month.

Unfortunately, today our Democratic colleagues voted against permitting three circuit court judges from getting an up-or-down vote. Judge Henry Saad, Judge David McKeague, and Judge Richard Griffin all received support from a majority of Senators, but not this new threshold of having to get a supermajority of 60 votes which is needed to break these unprecedented filibusters we have had this session.

This brings to 10 the number of judges filibustered and, I would argue, as was argued earlier on the floor today, that is 10 too many. We would say that any is too many; that each of these judges deserves an up-or-down vote. People can vote how they want, for the judge or against the judge, but at least we should be given the opportunity to vote.

We will also continue to fight for legislation that keeps America's economic recovery rolling along. We tried recently with class action—we are going to come back to class action. I am not sure exactly when that timing will be, but I can tell you there is strong bipartisan support, and I think this body needs to come back as soon as practical and address class action reform.

I was disappointed by the other side's decision to stop this important legislation because both sides—again, this is a bipartisan bill, and I am confident it can pass with more than 60 votes. These class action lawsuits, as we heard now 2 weeks ago on the floor, have grown exponentially. One recent survey found State court class action filings skyrocketed by 1,300 percent in 10 years.

The result of all of this is a glut of claims that ends up clogging the courts, ultimately wasting taxpayers' dollars and inhibiting the innovation and entrepreneurship we all know is so critical to job creation.

Election year politics should not get in the way of strengthening our econ-

omy. It is our duty to serve America's best interests and not to be serving special interests.

When we return after the recess, we have a real challenge, and the challenge is to address all of the appropriations bills. I have been in conversation with the Democratic leader, the Democratic leadership, and Chairman STEVENS, who has been in discussion with Senator BYRD, and all about the recognition that the month of September is going to focus, in large part, on these appropriations bills.

We also need to turn our attention to finishing the FSC/ETI bill, the JOBS bill that we need to get to conference. We have actually appointed Senate conferees, and the House will be appointing their conferees. I am not sure if they will appoint them later tonight or when we get back. It is a very important bill.

We have had a lot of discussions over the course of the day on the highway bill, and I think some progress, indeed, has been made on the highway bill. It is going to be challenging to do because we are a long way from any sort of consensus on that bill, but we all know how important it is.

Although it has not been on the floor of the Senate every day, at some point there are discussions on the importance of having a national energy plan. I take this opportunity to mention it because a lot of people have said: This was filibustered; that was blocked; you are not going to be able to come back and address that legislation. Indeed, we have only probably 20 legislative days left in this session, but as long as people keep working in a bipartisan way, we have the potential for more fully addressing our energy challenges.

All of these pieces of legislation fit into growing our economy, continuing our economic recovery, accelerating it, as well as security. The JOBS bill alone, the FSC/ETI or so-called JOBS bill, will protect more than a million high-quality manufacturing jobs in the United States. Our roads, ports, energy supply, and economic vitality are all critical to our security and to our safety. We have to have a strong infrastructure to be safe and secure, to be able to withstand threats from without.

I see my colleague from Kansas who has a very important statement to make that refers, in part, to some of my comments earlier about the Darfur region, I expect, but let me comment on one issue before turning the floor over to him. It is an issue that again centers on an international issue, and that is Cambodia.

Last Sunday, Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen delivered a nationally televised speech accusing democratic opposition party leader Sam Rainsy and his fellow parliamentarians of organizing an armed insurgency to overthrow the government. Concerned for their safety, a number of these leaders fled the country.

I was in touch with my son by e-mail because my son Jonathan happened to

be in Cambodia at the time and witnessed these events. These allegations appear designed to intimidate the democratic opposition there. We should all be disturbed by the rhetoric which appears to be designed to subvert democracy by these threats and by this intimidation.

The international community has a great interest in ensuring that Cambodia's fragile progress toward democracy continues. Cambodia has paid too high a price under authoritarian rule in the past. We cannot and will not accept the use of fear as an instrument of the state. Cambodia has made commitments to the international community to respect human rights, preserve the rule of law, and uphold democracy. I call upon the international community to watch these events very carefully.

There is a lot to do when we return in September. I know we are going to have a very busy fall legislative session. I look forward to working with my colleagues, and I look forward to doing the business of the American people and moving America forward.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

#### DARFUR

Mr. BROWNBACK. I thank the Chair. Mr. President, I appreciate the majority leader identifying the successes and what we need to be working on. I also appreciate the first part of his speech when he talked about the Sudan, which is something I wish to address for my colleagues.

The House of Representatives has just passed 422 to 0—they rarely do things quite in that fashion—a resolution calling what is taking place in Sudan genocide—genocide, the killing of a group of people purposely by a government, by a group.

I do not think we have ever done that before in the middle of a genocide as it is taking place. We have always adopted a resolution afterward, and once the genocide has occurred, we have said: That is terrible; that should not have happened; and, oh, by the way, it was genocide. They have taken a bold step, the right step, the proper step for the first time to say, while we are in the middle of this crisis, let's call it genocide now, put pressure on the international community to act and address it.

I say to my colleagues tonight, we have virtually the identical resolution in front of this body that we are seeking to move through by unanimous consent. I hope they will consider it and let it through. At this point in time in our sessions, people hold up everything; I am not going to let anything get on through here. I plead with my colleagues, people who are watching, who are monitoring the Chamber, if you are considering that on this resolution, please pull it off and please let this one pass on through so both the House and the Senate can speak with

clarity and call the situation in western Sudan, this Darfur region, genocide, and stop the killing.

While the world debates, people die in Darfur, and that is what is taking place today. I was there about 3 weeks ago and 30,000 had died already. Over 300 villages had been burned out, and about a million people were in refugee camps in western Sudan and Chad. The people were in horrific condition and in a very fragile state. They were willing to return to their villages if security could return to the region, but an armed Arab militia was strong through the region, called the Janjaweed, which are men on horses and camels in some cases, with guns. They go in and burn out villages, shooting and killing the men, raping the women, and driving people into refugee camps.

These are deplorable conditions which, if they are not eased, if the situation does not improve, our own Agency for International Development projects that at a minimum 300,000 will die. We are at 30,000 now. We project 300,000 will die if everything goes well from this point forward, and it could go up from there. That is where we are right now: 30,000 dead, projecting 300,000 in the next 6 to 9 months, and it could go above that very easily.

We have a chance, we really have a moment, that we can actually get it right before they die. It was just a couple of months 10 years ago that in Rwanda we saw 800,000 people die. We said after that, "never again." Well, now we have 30,000 and we are headed to 300,000. Are we going to look back on this one and say, "never again," or are we going to get in on this one now and say, "no, let us stop it"?

It is a fairly simple solution, putting pressure on the international community, putting pressure on the African Union, to bring in troops to stabilize this area. It cannot be done by the Government of Khartoum. They have dirty hands. They have armed the Arab militias that are going into the region. It cannot be done by the Arab militias. They are killing the African villagers in this region. They are doing ethnic cleansing and raping the women.

We interviewed a number of different women who had been raped. All of them said that their rapist said to them: We want to create lighter skinned babies. In that region, the paternity determines the ethnicity of the child.

We cannot let this one keep going when we know it is happening and we have a way to stop it. I plead with my colleagues, just look at this. Let this one move on through, then both the House and the Senate will have spoken and called it genocide. We will put pressure on the international community to act, put pressure on Kofi Annan at the U.N., put pressure on the African Union to address this situation before the numbers keep mounting. We can do this.

I will show briefly to my colleagues new pictures Congressman FRANK WOLF

and I took, as I say, about 3 weeks ago when we were in the region. This is a typical burned-out village that we saw. We drove by a number of these. These are some of the leaders of the group who are trying to come back to the village. The raids all happened very similarly. Bombers came in, supplied by the Sudanese Government. Helicopters—I will show a picture of one of those in just a little bit—supported by the Sudanese Government would come in in an air attack. Then the Janjaweed, the Arab militias, would come back on camels, horseback, guns blazing, burn the various houses, kill the men, rape the women, pillage, plunder, and steal. As we can see from this picture, this is a sparse and difficult climate in which to live. They drive people out of their villages, away from their wells, and people die.

This next picture is one of the helicopters used in these raids. It has guns mounted on the front. This is old Soviet equipment, yet it works very well in this region when the people they are going against are unarmed altogether. They will go in on these runs. We saw this particular helicopter within 100 yards of a Sudanese Government outpost, within 50 yards of a Janjaweed encampment.

So when the Sudanese Government is saying, Well, it is the Janjaweed that is doing it and we are going to try to disarm them, we are going to control them, they are arming them, this is just them doing something they have done in the south for years, where they arm a militia so they can have some deniability that it is their hands, but in fact it is clearly them who are conducting this.

The next picture I want to show is a woman who has been shot. She is an amputee. We visited with her. We can see where her leg was shot and amputated.

This final picture is chilling. We went into three different refugee camps. Fortunately, children are children everywhere, and they will lighten up. They will be lively. They have smiles on their faces. In one of the camps they were doing an art project to encourage kids to make different things out of clay or actually out of mud. They were doing the soldiers on horses who had attacked them with guns. They made these little mud figures showing what had taken place. We also have drawings that were brought back, drawn by the children, of villages being burned. There is nothing quite like seeing the world through the eyes of a child. It is a very dangerous world and a deadly world these children have seen.

I have a trip report, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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