

has said, "Iraq was in clear violation of the terms of Resolution 1441. Resolution 1441 required that Iraq report all of its activities, one last chance to come clean about what it had." And he goes on to make clear Iraq did not do so.

In removing Saddam and the Taliban, we have removed two dangerous regimes, but we can't stop there. By helping Afghans and Iraqis to establish stable democratic governments, we can prevent those countries from reverting once again to being states that support terrorism and provide sanctuaries for terrorists. But more than that, we are enlisting new allies in the fight against terrorist extremism. That brigade commander in the 101<sup>st</sup> was right: Like their grandfathers in World War II, his troops are not just defeating an evil enemy, they are helping new allies to stand on their own feet.

Our troops have seen with their own eyes how it is on the ground in Afghanistan and in Iraq. They understand, I think better than most, the savagery of those totalitarian regimes and the need to win. One of those is a sergeant named Adam Replogle. I met him recently when I was visiting Walter Reed Army Medical Center where he was recovering from his wounds. In May, he and his unit were fighting Sadr's army near Karbala when a rocket-propelled grenade slammed into him. He lost his left arm. He lost the sight in one eye.

He's made an enormous sacrifice, but he's determined to get on with his life. And he puts the price that he's paid in this perspective. He said, and I quote, "We're fighting for everything we believe in. We've freed Iraqis from a dictator who was killing them by the millions."

And Adam described how he had personally changed so many lives in Iraq, how he'd helped destroy terrorist cells and get people back into their houses, how he and his fellow soldiers had multiplied the number of schools in his sector from two to 40 in just one year. He'd even bought bikes for Iraqi girls and boys. "After all," he said, "they only cost me five bucks, and these kids don't have anything."

Sgt. Replogle summed up the situation like this: "Saddam affected everyone in that country. Something had to be done."

Our enemies have clearly defined this as a war with the international community, a war with everything that represents the rule of law, whether it be multinational forces or Iraqi civilians, the U.N. headquarters in Baghdad, a hotel in Indonesia, a government building in Saudi Arabia, a commuter train in Spain, or the World Trade Center.

In Afghanistan today, we have nearly 9,000 non-U.S. troops from more than 40 countries helping Afghanistan on its way to becoming a viable state in the international community. This is a country where just a few years ago women were brutalized and kept from public view. Today Afghans have adopted a constitution that gives equal rights to men and women. In another historic milestone, Afghans are looking toward elections this fall. Some six million Afghans have so far been registered to vote and close to 40 percent of those registered voters are women.

NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, that great transatlantic alliance, leads what we call the International Security Assistance Force. This is a force whose initial purpose was to maintain stability and authority in the capital of Kabul—a capital that had the potential to be disputed between two major ethnic groups. NATO's gone beyond that to set up teams in remote provinces. And during last week's summit in Istanbul, the NATO leaders pledged to increase their troop strength to support the fall elections. That international support is also evident in Iraq, including heavy participation by our NATO allies. Thirty one nations—it used to be 34 before Madrid—31 nations, including 16 of our NATO allies, are fighting alongside Americans and Iraqis for a free Iraq; 120 of those soldiers have given their lives in that cause. This is much more than just window dressing.

The United Kingdom leads a very impressive division that is providing security in the southern city of Basra.