

democracy and freedom. In the past two decades, Taiwan has truly emerged as a model democracy. Taiwan's economy currently ranks as the 16th largest in the world. As Secretary of State Colin Powell stated, "Taiwan has become a resilient economy, a vibrant democracy and a generous contributor to the international community." I hope that we will continue to help Taiwan proceed on the path toward further democratization and peaceful relations with its neighbors.

The President of Taiwan, Chen Shui-bian, is a dedicated and strong leader for the people of Taiwan. In his May 20 inaugural address to his people, he reiterated his commitment to maintaining peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait, which is vital to the political development and economic prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region as a whole.

In closing, I wish to congratulate President Chen, the Taiwan Ambassador, Dr. David Lee, and the people of Taiwan on their National Day and wish them every success in the years to come.

DETENTION AND HUMANE TREATMENT OF CAPTURED TERRORISTS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise to speak about, section 514 of the National Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 which deals with the detention and humane treatment of captured terrorists.

Section 514 was added to the bill as a result of an amendment offered by Senator MCCAIN and Senator LIEBERMAN. I commend them for their leadership on this issue, which is so important to our country, and to our ability to fight an effective war on terrorism.

The 9/11 Commission correctly concluded that the Iraqi prisoner abuse scandal has negatively affected our ability to combat the terrorist threat. The Commission wrote, "Allegations that the United States abused prisoners in its custody make it harder to build the diplomatic, political, and military alliances the government will need [to fight the war on terrorism]."

As a result, the Commission recommended, "The United States should engage its friends to develop a common coalition approach toward the detention and humane treatment of captured terrorists." In order to develop a coalition policy on the humane treatment of captured terrorists, the U.S. government must have its own policy that ensures the humane treatment of captured terrorists. That is what section 514 would require.

It will reaffirm a very important, long-standing position of our Nation: that the United States will not engage in torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. This is a standard that is embodied in the U.S. Constitution and in numerous international agreements which the United States has ratified.

Section 514 will require the Defense Secretary and the National Intel-

ligence Director, NID, issue policies to ensure compliance with this standard and to provide these policies to Congress.

The Defense Secretary and the NID will also be required to report to Congress on any suspected violations of the prohibition on torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Section 514 specifically provides that this information should be provided to Congress only in a manner and form that would protect national security.

Section 514 is very similar to an amendment that I offered to this year's Defense Authorization bill. My amendment, which was cosponsored by Senators MCCAIN, LEVIN, SPECTER, FEINSTEIN, LEAHY, and KENNEDY, was adopted by the Senate by a unanimous voice vote.

When I offered this amendment, it was supported by a broad coalition of organizations and individuals, including human rights organizations like Human Rights Watch, religious institutions like the Catholic Church and the Episcopal Church, and military officers.

Retired RADM John Hutson was the Judge Advocate General, the top lawyer in the Navy. In a letter in support of the amendment, he wrote:

It is absolutely necessary that the United States maintain the high ground in this area and that Congress take a firm stand on the issue. . . . It is critical that we remain steadfast in our absolute opposition to torture and [cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment].

Former Republican Congressman Pete Peterson, who was a POW in Vietnam for 6½ years, wrote in support of the amendment:

From my 6½ years of captivity in Vietnam, I know what life in a foreign prison is like. To a large degree, I credit the Geneva Conventions for my survival. . . . This is one reason the United States has led the world in upholding treaties governing the status and care of enemy prisoners: because these standards also protect us. . . . We need absolute clarity that America will continue to set the gold standard in the treatment of prisoners in wartime.

As we fight the war on terrorism, we must adhere to the ideals that made our country great. Torture is inconsistent with the principles of liberty and the rule of law that underpin our Constitution.

Any erosion in these standards would endanger American servicemen and women who might be captured by our adversaries. It would also create anti-American sentiment at a time when we need the support and assistance of other countries in the war on terrorism.

The U.S. Army fully recognizes these practical downsides. The Army Field Manual on Intelligence Interrogation states:

Revelation of use of torture by U.S. personnel will bring discredit upon the U.S. and its armed forces while undermining domestic and international support for the war effort. It may also place U.S. and allied personnel in enemy hands at a greater risk of abuse by their captors.

As the great American patriot Thomas Paine said: "He that would make his own liberty secure must guard even his enemy from oppression."

CALIFORNIA DESERT PROTECTION ACT

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, ten years ago this fall, President Bill Clinton signed the California Desert Protection Act into law, preserving 7.7 million acres of stunning landscape for generations to come.

With the passage of this legislation, the largest parks and wilderness bill to impact the lower 48 States was enacted, thereby establishing Joshua Tree National Park, Death Valley National Park and the Mojave National Preserve.

Protecting these beautiful lands stands as one of my proudest legislative accomplishments to this day.

The California Desert is home to remarkable archaeology, beauty and wildlife—some of the last remaining dinosaur tracks, Native American petroglyphs, abundant spring wildflowers, and threatened species including the bighorn sheep and the desert tortoise, an animal known to live for as many as 100 years.

And each of the parks created by the act has its own unique beauty. Joshua Tree, encompassing parts of both the Mojave Desert and the Colorado Desert, contains magnificent rock formations and forests which blanket the high country throughout the park. The abundant yellow creosote bushes of the eastern side of the park are mirrored by the rugged Joshua Trees to the west.

The Death Valley landscape, marked by a diverse range of salt playas, alpine forests, and jagged rocks, is a land of extremes—one of the hottest, driest, and lowest places on Earth. At Dante's View, a visitor may look down into Badwater, the lowest place in the western hemisphere and, on a clear day, look west to Mt. Whitney, the highest point in the lower 48 States.

Mojave National Preserve, with its granite, limestone, and metamorphic rocks, has a remarkable geological diversity, as well as the largest Joshua Tree forest in the world. Many of the preserve's peaks are a vivid pink at the top, the result of a volcanic explosion more than 18 million years ago in Arizona that sent deposits flying through the air and flowing across the land to the Mojave Desert.

The California Desert Protection Act ensured that these lands would be preserved for years to come. In total, the act raised the protection level for 9 million acres of parks and wilderness.

Since 2000 the wilderness area has been expanded even further with the purchase of nearly 600,000 acres of land primarily in and around the Mojave National Preserve. The transaction, the largest conservation acquisition of private lands in U.S. history, combined Federal Land and Water Conservation

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