

States' most important partners in the War on Terror. Approached wisely, the U.S.-Indonesian relationship embodies a convergence of interests on values, geopolitics, and security that is rare among U.S. relationships in the developing world.

The House Appropriations Subcommittee on State and Foreign Operations has charted a strikingly unwise course. Under the leadership of Representative NITA LOWEY (D-NY), it has covered its collective ears to the history of the last decade and has forged ahead with a policy that ignores reality and the vital American interests at stake in the region.

Military assistance to Indonesia first became a matter of contention in Washington following the Dili Massacre of 1991, in which hundreds of protestors in East Timor were murdered by the armed forces of East Timor's erstwhile ruler, Indonesia. The debate was stoked in 1999 by the scorched earth reaction of Indonesian troops and pro-Indonesia militias to East Timor's overwhelming vote in favor of independence. For good reason, these unconscionable abuses strained relations between the United States and Indonesia.

But since 1999, the world has been turned upside down. An emerging, unstable democracy then, Indonesia is now a flourishing democracy. In October 1999, Indonesia elected a president—albeit indirectly—for the first time in 50 years. Five years later, an astounding 350 million votes were cast in three national elections—including a direct election for president.

The final round of the 2004 presidential election, involving 117 million voters and 77 percent of eligible voters, was the largest single election day in history. Among the many remarkable facets of Indonesia's democracy, the 2004 elections produced 61 women members of the 550-seat lower house and 27 out of 128 in the upper house.

Acknowledging that elections do not necessarily equal democracy, it should also be pointed out that Indonesians have taken to vigorously exercising their civil liberties. There are 16 political parties, hundreds of newspapers and magazines, independent television and radio outlets, and countless web sites commenting on Indonesian politics. Lively political debate reverberates across many forums and media. According to Freedom House, Indonesia is the freest country in Southeast Asia. Symbolic of Indonesia's progress, in 2005, Indonesian President Bambang Susilo Yudhoyono visited the site of the 1991 Dili Massacre to pay his respects. The East Timorese Prime Minister reciprocated by telling his countrymen to "Forget the past and look to the future." Today, Indonesia and East Timor enjoy a close, cooperative relationship due in major part to the effort of former president and independence-hero Xanana Gusmao.

The same week that House appropriators were taking Indonesia to task, in fact, the current president of East Timor, Jose Ramos Horta, was in Jakarta echoing the same sentiment offered by his government in 2005, saying, "The important thing is we don't allow ourselves to be hostage of the past but look forward with courage."

Despite its searing, up-close experience in the 1990s, East Timor has come to peace with Indonesia. Yet, its well-meaning supporters in the U.S. Congress seem unable to acknowledge new realities.

#### STRATEGIC CONCERN FOR THE UNITED STATES

Two other things have changed since 1999.

First, the meteoric rise of China has made the presence of a strong, U.S.-friendly ASEAN—the association of 10 Southeast Asian nations on China's strategic doorstep—a critical U.S. interest. Indonesia,

straddling waters that accommodate half of the world's commercial cargo transit, is an important part of U.S. geopolitical calculations in its own right. But, as a nation of 235 million people and 17,000 islands, it is also ASEAN's indispensable power.

Every day, China becomes a more effective competitor for the region's interests. Particularly since 2002, its focus in Southeast Asia has shifted from its territorial claims in the South China Sea to lavishing the region with diplomatic attention. Without due vigilance, commitment, and wise policy choices, the time is not far off when the U.S. role as guarantor of regional security and stability will be up for grabs. The United States needs friends in the region; and Indonesia, by wholeheartedly embracing universal democratic ideals, has made being friends as easy as any nation in the world.

Second, the United States is six years into waging the good fight on global terrorism. Indonesia and the U.S. share fundamental interests in this war. Indonesians themselves have been victims of terrorism. Terrorists have directed major acts of violence against the country's tourism industry and foreign communities, killing many innocent foreigners as well as Indonesians.

For many years, the terrorists have sought to inflame sectarian divisions in the same way that al-Qaeda has done so effectively elsewhere in the world. Terrorists have also sought to establish training beachheads in Indonesia's far-flung territories. But the terrorists in Indonesia are losing: There have been no major acts of terrorism in Indonesia since October 2005. Moderation is in the DNA of Indonesia's national character. Certainly, there is a battle going on for Indonesia's soul, as is being waged in much of the Muslim world.

But in Indonesia, the extremists are faced with an extraordinarily resilient foe in Indonesia's famously syncretic, diverse, and tolerant culture. Congress can help strengthen the Indonesian government's hand through assistance and partnership, or it can hamper it by caveating its assistance. Indonesia will fight the war against terror without the United States; but American cooperation certainly improves its prospects. It is in the national interest for the United States to be there for its natural partners.

None of this is to suggest that the United States does not have differences with Indonesia. Indeed, Representative Lowey's concerns about accountability for past human rights abuses and the proper role of the military are legitimate. But the United States needs to get to a point where it addresses these concerns with the same respect it affords other democratic partners, like the Europeans or the Japanese.

Limiting and legally conditioning military-to-military relations is not the best way to address differences; it is a page from the past. The recent action by House appropriators is counterproductive and damaging to vital American interests in Asia.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I rise today to join Senator BOND in submitting a resolution, which recognizes the mutually beneficial relationship between the United States and the Republic of Indonesia.

Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country, the third largest democracy, and the most populous Muslim nation. It possesses extensive natural resources, and a considerable amount of trade passes through the straits of Malacca. Without question, Indonesia is a valuable partner to the United States in the global war on terror.

Indonesia has made great strides in continuing to democratize and develop its civil society as well as rule of law, particularly under the leadership of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. This resolution acknowledges many of the Government's positive reforms and encourages the Republic of Indonesia to continue its commitment to human rights, democratic principles, and good governance.

Mr. President, it is my hope that my colleagues will join me in recognizing this very important nation in Southeast Asia.

#### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 40—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF OBSERVING THE NATIONAL DAY OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING AWARENESS ON JANUARY 11 OF EACH YEAR TO RAISE AWARENESS OF AND OPPOSITION TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. OBAMA, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

##### S. CON RES. 40

Whereas the United States has a tradition of advancing fundamental human rights;

Whereas because the people of the United States remain committed to protecting individual freedom, there is a national imperative to eliminate human trafficking, including early or forced marriage, commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor, labor obtained through debt bondage, involuntary servitude, slavery, and slavery by descent;

Whereas to combat human trafficking in the United States and globally, the people of the United States and the Federal Government, including local and State governments, must be aware of the realities of human trafficking and must be dedicated to stopping this contemporary manifestation of slavery;

Whereas beyond all differences of race, creed, or political persuasion, the people of the United States face national threats together and refuse to let human trafficking exist in the United States and around the world;

Whereas the United States should actively oppose all individuals, groups, organizations, and nations who support, advance, or commit acts of human trafficking;

Whereas the United States must also work to end human trafficking around the world through education;

Whereas victims of human trafficking need support in order to escape and to recover from the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual trauma associated with their victimization;

Whereas human traffickers use many physical and psychological techniques to control their victims, including the use of violence or threats of violence against the victim or the victim's family, isolation from the public, isolation from the victim's family and religious or ethnic communities, language and cultural barriers, shame, control of the victim's possessions, confiscation of passports and other identification documents, and threats of arrest, deportation, or imprisonment if the victim attempts to reach out for assistance or to leave;

Whereas although laws to prosecute perpetrators of human trafficking and to assist

and protect victims of human trafficking have been enacted in the United States, awareness of the issues surrounding human trafficking by those people most likely to come into contact with victims is essential for effective enforcement because the techniques that traffickers use to keep their victims enslaved severely limit self-reporting; and

Whereas the effort by individuals, businesses, organizations, and governing bodies to promote the observance of the National Day of Human Trafficking Awareness on January 11 of each year represents one of the many examples of the ongoing commitment in the United States to raise awareness of and to actively oppose human trafficking; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That Congress supports the goals and ideals of observing the National Day of Human Trafficking Awareness on January 11 of each year and all other efforts to raise awareness of and opposition to human trafficking.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

**SA 1867.** Mr. REID (for Mr. BINGAMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6, to move the United States toward greater energy independence and security, to increase the production of clean renewable fuels, to protect consumers from price gouging, to increase the energy efficiency of products, buildings, and vehicles, to promote research on and deploy greenhouse gas capture and storage options, and to improve the energy performance of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

**SA 1868.** Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

**SA 1869.** Mr. ALLARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

**SA 1870.** Mr. ALLARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 1867.** Mr. REID (for Mr. BINGAMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6, to move the United States toward greater energy independence and security, to increase the production of clean renewable fuels, to protect consumers from price gouging, to increase the energy efficiency of products, buildings, and vehicles, to promote research on and deploy greenhouse gas capture and storage options, and to improve the energy performance of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: “An Act to move the United States toward greater energy independence and security, to increase the production of clean renewable fuels, to protect consumers from price gouging, to increase the energy efficiency of products, buildings, and vehicles, to promote research on and deploy greenhouse gas capture and storage options, and to improve the energy performance of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.”

**SA 1868.** Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed

by him to the bill S. 1639, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_ . ELIGIBILITY OF AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY WORKERS FOR CERTAIN LEGAL ASSISTANCE.**

Section 305 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note; Public Law 99-603) is amended—

(1) by striking “section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a))” and inserting “subparagraph (H)(ii)(a) or subparagraph (Y) of section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15))”; and

(2) by inserting “or forestry” after “agricultural”.

**SA 1869.** Mr. ALLARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VI, insert the following:

**SEC. 6 \_\_\_\_ . MANDATORY DISCLOSURE.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—An alien may not be granted Z nonimmigrant status under this title unless the alien fully discloses to the Secretary all the names and Social Security account numbers that the alien has ever used to obtain employment in the United States.

(b) **ENFORCEMENT.**—If the Secretary determines that a Z nonimmigrant has not complied with the requirement under subsection (a), the Secretary shall revoke the alien’s Z nonimmigrant status.

(c) **NOTIFICATION OF RIGHFUL ASSIGNEES.**—The Secretary may disclose information received from aliens pursuant to a disclosure under subsection (a) to any Federal or State agency authorized to collect such information to enable such agency to notify each named individual or righful assignee of the Social Security account number of the alien’s misuse of such name or number to obtain employment.

**SA 1870.** Mr. ALLARD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1639, to provide for comprehensive immigration reform and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 672, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:

**SEC. 704A. LOSS OF NATIONALITY.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 349(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1481(a)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) entering, or serving in, the armed forces of a foreign state if—

“(A) such armed forces are engaged in, or attempt to engage in, hostilities or acts of terrorism against the United States; or

“(B) such person is serving or has served as a general officer in the armed forces of a foreign state; or”.

(b) **SPECIAL RULE AND DEFINITIONS.**—Such section 349 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(c) **SPECIAL RULE.**—Any person described in subsection (a), who commits an act described in such subsection, shall be presumed to have committed such act with the intention of relinquishing United States nationality, unless such presumption is overcome by a preponderance of evidence.

“(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **ARMED FORCES OF A FOREIGN STATE.**—The term ‘armed forces of a foreign state’ in-

cludes any armed band, militia, organized force, or other group that is engaged in, or attempts to engage in, hostilities against the United States or terrorism.

“(2) **FOREIGN STATE.**—The term ‘foreign state’ includes any group or organization (including any recognized or unrecognized quasi-government entity) that is engaged in, or attempts to engage in, hostilities against the United States or terrorism.

“(3) **HOSTILITIES AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.**—The term ‘hostilities against the United States’ means the enticing, preparation, or encouragement of armed conflict against United States citizens or businesses or a facility of the United States Government.

“(4) **TERRORISM.**—The term ‘terrorism’ has the meaning given that term in section 2(15) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101(15)).

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR— NOMINATIONS DISCHARGED

**Mr. REID.** I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to executive session and the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of the following: Lorne W. Craner, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation; Alan J. Patricof, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation; Dell Dailey, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large; Reuben Jeffery III, to be Under Secretary of State; that they and the nominations on the Executive Calendar, Nos. 155 through 160, be considered and agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, the President be immediately notified of the Senate’s action, and the Senate return to legislative session.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

#### MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

Lorne W. Craner, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of three years.

Alan J. Patricof, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Millennium Challenge Corporation for a term of three years.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Dell L. Dailey, of South Dakota, to be Coordinator for Counterterrorism, with the rank and status of Ambassador at Large.

Reuben Jeffery III, of the District of Columbia, to be an Under Secretary of State (Economic, Energy, and Agricultural Affairs).

#### NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

Marylyn Andrea Howe, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 2008.

Lonnie C. Moore, of Kansas, to be a Member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 2008.

#### DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Kerri Layne Briggs, of Virginia, to be Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of Education.