

refused any pain meds, and only wanted to get back to his crew and back to the job that he loved.

On September 25, 2006, Dan Tallouzi had just gotten off duty at Camp Taji in Baghdad when a mortar exploded nearby. A single piece of shrapnel—roughly the size of a quarter—reached the spot where he stood. It hit him behind his right ear and entered his brain.

Big Dan Tallouzi would never be the same. He returned to the United States in an “eyes open” coma, unable to speak, walk, or even eat on his own. Last week, he died in Albuquerque, NM, the town where he was raised.

The other hero I want to honor today is Mary Tallouzi, Dan’s mother. When our soldiers serve in harm’s way, the burden is borne by families, not just individuals. Dan Tallouzi understood this as well as anyone. He adored his family, and they adored him. Mary remembers Dan coming home on leave with flowers for his sister and hugs for the whole family. Home videos show him clowning for his cousins, infecting those around him with his warmth and his joy.

When Dan returned from Iraq after his injury, his mom quit her job to follow him through his treatment. First, she left New Mexico for a hospital in Germany. When Dan was transferred to Walter Reed, Mary followed. Then in search of a miracle, she had Dan transferred to the Kessler Institute in New Jersey.

At Kessler, Mary spent 12-hour days by her son’s bed. In the morning, she would shave Dan’s face, brush his teeth, and put on his favorite cologne. Nurses knew that Mary was watching her son’s care like a hawk.

When I met Mary last May, she was back in New Mexico with Dan. After traveling for more than a year, Mary had lost her home and was struggling to find a place that could accommodate her son’s needs.

What struck me about Mary was the satisfaction she felt in Dan’s achievements. After all she had experienced, all she had suffered, Mary Tallouzi would still light up when she talked about her son. You could see her picturing the old Dan, and you could feel how proud she was.

Mary should be proud of Dan, and she should be proud of herself. She raised a good soldier, a good son, a good man. She bore the sacrifice that war brings, and she bore it well.

Please join me in recognizing the sacrifice of Dan, Mary, and the entire Tallouzi family.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERSHIPS

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the attached subcommittee memberships for the 111th Congress printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

SUBCOMMITTEES

Senator INOUE, as chairman of the Committee, and Senator COCHRAN, as ranking minority member of the Committee, are ex officio members of all subcommittees of which they are not regular members.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Senators Kohl, Harkin, Dorgan, Feinstein, Durbin, Johnson, Nelson, Reed, Pryor, Brownback, Bennett, Cochran, Specter, Bond, McConnell, Collins. (9-7)

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Senators Mikulski, Inouye, Leahy, Kohl, Dorgan, Feinstein, Reed, Lautenberg, Nelson, Pryor, Shelby, Gregg, McConnell, Hutchison, Brownback, Alexander, Voinovich, Murkowski. (10-8)

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Senators Inouye, Byrd, Leahy, Harkin, Dorgan, Durbin, Feinstein, Mikulski, Kohl, Murray, Cochran, Specter, Bond, McConnell, Shelby, Gregg, Hutchison, Bennett. (10-8)

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

Senators Dorgan, Byrd, Murray, Feinstein, Johnson, Landrieu, Reed, Lautenberg, Harkin, Tester, Bennett, Cochran, McConnell, Bond, Hutchison, Shelby, Alexander, Voinovich. (10-8)

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Senators Durbin, Landrieu, Lautenberg, Nelson, Tester, Collins, Bond, Murkowski. (5-3)

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

Senators Byrd, Inouye, Leahy, Mikulski, Murray, Landrieu, Lautenberg, Tester, Voinovich, Cochran, Gregg, Specter, Shelby, Brownback. (8-6)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Senators Feinstein, Byrd, Leahy, Dorgan, Mikulski, Kohl, Johnson, Reed, Nelson, Tester, Alexander, Cochran, Bennett, Gregg, Murkowski, Collins, Voinovich. (10-7)

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Senators Harkin, Inouye, Kohl, Murray, Landrieu, Durbin, Reed, Pryor, Specter, Cochran, Gregg, Hutchison, Shelby, Alexander. (8-6)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senators Nelson, Pryor, Tester, Murkowski. (3-1)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Senators Johnson, Inouye, Landrieu, Byrd, Murray, Reed, Nelson, Pryor, Hutchison, Brownback, McConnell, Collins, Alexander, Murkowski. (8-6)

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Senators Leahy, Inouye, Harkin, Mikulski, Durbin, Johnson, Landrieu, Lautenberg, Gregg, McConnell, Specter, Bennett, Bond, Brownback. (8-6)

TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Senators Murray, Byrd, Mikulski, Kohl, Durbin, Dorgan, Leahy, Harkin, Feinstein, Johnson, Lautenberg, Bond, Shelby, Specter, Bennett, Hutchison, Brownback, Alexander, Collins, Voinovich. (11-9)

PROTECTING INDONESIA’S FORESTS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, at a time when the world seems to finally be

speaking in one voice about the need for dramatic action to stop global warming, an article in the Jakarta Post on February 13 reminds us that many difficult obstacles lie ahead.

It is well known that Indonesia’s forests, and particularly its peat swamps, store huge amounts of carbon. When the trees from these areas are cut and burned, which is happening due to illegal logging and to make way for the cultivation of oil palm, they emit even larger amounts of carbon into the atmosphere.

These forests are also home to one of the world’s four species of endangered great apes, the orangutan, whose survival in the wild is far from certain.

President Yudhoyono has spoken of the importance of protecting the habitat of the orangutan. The U.S. Agency for International Development has been supporting this effort for years, and it is finally beginning to show results. It is focused on improving law enforcement and addressing the economic needs of the people living in areas of Borneo and Sumatra where the orangutans live, so they do not cut down the forests.

While illegal logging remains a problem in Indonesia, it is less of one than it was not long ago thanks to President Yudhoyono’s government. What looms as potentially an even greater threat to the orangutan, and to climate change, is the expansion of oil palm plantations.

The Jakarta Post article says Indonesia’s Minister of Agriculture plans to permit the cultivation of oil palm in millions of hectares of peat swamps. The article indicates that the Minister appears to believe that this would not contribute to global warming because while cutting the peat forests would result in emissions of greenhouse gases, oil palm trees would absorb carbon.

As convenient as that might sound, it defies both logic and science. Indonesia is already among the largest emitters of carbon in the world and the peat swamps are the primary cause. Any significant expansion of cutting and burning of peat forests would contribute to climate change. It would put Indonesia on the wrong side of an issue of critical, global importance at a time when it should be setting an example for responsible forest management. It would put Indonesia on the wrong side of history.

The United States deserves its share of criticism for consuming, and wasting, vast amounts of fossil fuels and being a major contributor to global warming. Many years have been squandered debating whether human development is a significant cause of climate change, even though the overwhelming view of scientists is that it is.

Fortunately, we are past that point. Today there is almost universal recognition that we must act together, and urgently, to stop the destruction of forests and the wasteful use of energy that contribute to climate change.

President Obama has made clear that he intends to make this issue a priority and invest in alternative energy technologies that do not emit greenhouse gases.

Indonesia, like Brazil and Central Africa, is fortunate to possess among the last significant expanses of tropical forests on Earth. The example set by President Yudhoyono and his government will profoundly affect the lives of people everywhere, as well as future generations. I join those in the environmental and scientific communities in urging the Minister of Agriculture to reconsider his position.

Finally, it is important to note that American companies are among those that import Indonesian palm oil. China and Singapore are other major importers. They should consider the consequences of using a product that is produced in a manner that causes serious harm to the environment. It is time for corporate America to review its manufacturing and marketing practices to ensure they are consistent with our collective responsibility to stop global warming.

I ask unanimous consent to have the Jakarta Post article printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Jakarta Post, Feb. 13, 2009]

GOVT TO ALLOW PEATLAND PLANTATIONS
(By Adianto P. Simamora)

The Agriculture Ministry will issue a decree to allow businesses to dig up the country's millions of hectares of peatland for oil palm plantations.

Gatot Irianto, the ministry's head of research and development, said his office was currently drafting a ministerial decree that would explain in detail the mechanism to turn the peatland areas into oil palm plantations, a move that many say will further damage the country's environment.

"We still need land for oil palm plantations. We must be honest: the sector has been the main driver for the people's economy," he said Thursday on the sidelines of a discussion about adaptation in agriculture, organized by the National Commission on Climate Change.

The draft decree is expected to go into force this year.

"We've discussed the draft with stakeholders, including hard-line activists, to convince them that converting peatland is safe," he said.

"We promise to promote eco-friendly management to ward off complaints from overseas buyers and international communities."

Indonesia is currently the world's largest crude palm oil (CPO) producer, and is expected to produce about 19.5 million tons this year.

Overseas buyers, however, have complained about Indonesia's CPO products, saying they are produced at the expense of the environment.

Activists point to the massive expansions of plantations, including in peatlands, for the deaths of large numbers of orangutans in Kalimantan and Sumatra and for releasing huge amounts of carbon emissions into the atmosphere.

Indonesia has about 20 million hectares of dense, black tropical peat swamps—formed when vegetation rots—that are natural carbon storage sinks.

A hectare of peatland can store between 3,400 and 4,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂), but emits a much larger amount when burned.

Asked about the contribution to global warming, Gatot said trees planted in peatlands would absorb greenhouse gas emissions.

"The peatland will produce emissions only in the opening of the land, but this will be reabsorbed after new trees are planted," he said.

However, a World Bank report from 2007 showed Indonesia was the world's third biggest carbon emitter after the US and China, thanks mainly to the burning of peatlands.

A Wetlands International report from 2006 said Indonesia's peatlands emitted around 2 billion tons of CO₂ a year, far higher than the country's emissions from energy, agriculture and waste, which together amount to only 451 million tons.

The country would have ranked 20th in the global carbon emitter list if emissions from peatlands were not counted.

The ministerial decree is being drafted at a time when President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is still preparing a decree on peatland management in an effort to help combat global warming.

The draft of the presidential decree, drawn up in 2007, calls for tightened supervision on the use of peatlands across the country.

COLOMBIA

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the abuses perpetrated against civilians by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, popularly known as the FARC, are too numerous to list. From kidnappings to bombings, torture and summary executions, the FARC have lost whatever credibility and popular support they may once have had. They are a criminal enterprise, despised by the vast majority of Colombians, funded with proceeds from the production and sale of cocaine, who show no respect for the laws of armed conflict.

The FARC have kidnapped hundreds of people, many of whom remain in their custody, their health and welfare unknown. From what we have learned from the few who have escaped or been released, they suffer severe hardship and deprivation.

The FARC have also targeted Colombia's vulnerable indigenous people, whose traditional lands are often located in conflict zones. They have also been victimized by other armed groups, including the Colombian army.

Two recent incidents illustrate the dangers these people face. According to the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia, on February 11, 2009, the FARC killed 10 members of the Awá tribe in Nariño department. This followed the killing of 17 Awá on February 4, also in Nariño, and also reportedly carried out by the FARC. There are reports that an unknown number of Awá have been abducted.

The killing of defenseless indigenous civilians can best be described as a crime against humanity. It is utterly without justification, and those who engage in such atrocities should pay for their crimes.

For years I have worked to help improve respect for human rights in Co-

lombia and to strengthen Colombia's judicial system. I have also supported efforts to protect the rights of Colombia's indigenous people. When we get reports of the FARC attacking and summarily executing members of the Awá, including women and children, we are reminded how much remains to be done to protect these vulnerable groups and before real justice and peace can come to Colombia.

In recent years there have been notable improvements in security in some parts of Colombia, particularly Bogota, Medellin, and other cities. There has also been progress in expanding the presence of the state into areas which previously had been ungoverned. We are seeing some promising results from projects that provide coca farmers with titles to land, technical assistance to grow licit crops like coffee and cacao, and access to markets, in return for voluntarily stopping growing coca. These projects deserve our continued support.

But many rural areas remain conflicted or controlled by the FARC or other armed groups, some of whose members are demobilized paramilitaries. After more than \$7 billion in U.S. aid and 8 years since the beginning of Plan Colombia, the amount of coca under cultivation is close to what it was before. It is now grown in smaller, more isolated plots, in many more parts of the country. More than 200,000 rural Colombians were displaced from their homes as a result of drug-related violence last year alone.

Another issue that requires the attention of the Colombian Government is reparations for victims of the conflict. There are tens of thousands of people who had members of their families killed or injured by paramilitaries, the FARC, or the army. Many had land or other property stolen by paramilitaries who often had the active or tacit support of the army. The Colombian Government established mechanisms for returning stolen assets, but for the most part it has not yet happened. Very little of the land has been returned to its previous occupants. This process needs to be urgently invigorated if reconciliation is to succeed in Colombia.

Whether a family member was killed or their property stolen by the FARC, paramilitaries, or members of the army, the loss is the same. The judicial process in Colombia is wholly incapable of adjudicating the large number of cases or claims. It is critical that, as was finally done in the United States when Congress appropriated funds to compensate victims of the Japanese internment camps during World War II, the Colombian Government take the necessary steps to provide reparations for the victims so they can rebuild their lives.

The issue of extra judicial killings, or "false positives" as they have been called, is another major concern.