

opponents, and respect for the sport of competitive shooting throughout the 2006-2007 season: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate congratulates the University of Alaska Fairbanks rifle team for winning the 2007 National Collegiate Athletic Association Rifle Championship.

SENATE RESOLUTION 110—EX-  
PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE  
SENATE REGARDING THE 30TH  
ANNIVERSARY OF ASEAN-  
UNITED STATES DIALOGUE AND  
RELATIONSHIP

Mr. LUGAR (for himself, Mr. BIDEN, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. BOND, Mr. KERRY, Mr. WEBB, and Mr. AKAKA) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 110

Whereas the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (referred to in this resolution as "ASEAN"), was established in 1967, with Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand as the initial members;

Whereas the membership of ASEAN has expanded to 10 countries since its establishment in 1967, and now includes Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam;

Whereas the United States-ASEAN dialogue and relationship began in 1977;

Whereas the countries of ASEAN constitute the 3rd largest export market for the United States, have received approximately \$90,000,000,000 in direct investment from the United States, and are developing an integrated free trade area;

Whereas trade between the United States and the countries of ASEAN totals nearly \$170,000,000,000 annually;

Whereas ASEAN is committed to accelerated economic growth, social progress, cultural development, and regional peace and stability;

Whereas ASEAN is committed to developing a regional energy security strategy;

Whereas nearly 40,000 students from ASEAN countries are studying in the United States;

Whereas ASEAN countries share common concerns with the United States, including the spread of avian influenza and other diseases, and environmental issues, such as the preservation of biodiversity and illegal logging;

Whereas ASEAN countries continue to partner with the United States against global terrorism;

Whereas the Senate passed legislation authorizing the establishment of the position of United States Ambassador for ASEAN Affairs; and

Whereas United States officials announced in August of 2006 that an Ambassador for ASEAN Affairs will be appointed: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) the United States and the ASEAN countries should continue implementing the ASEAN-United States Enhanced Partnership, with emphasis on the agreed upon specific priority measures for cooperation in 2007;

(B) the United States should proceed with appointing a United States Ambassador for ASEAN Affairs;

(C) the United States should work with the countries of ASEAN in developing a regional energy strategy;

(D) the United States should provide greater emphasis and support toward encouraging students from ASEAN countries to study in the United States, and American students to study in ASEAN countries; and

(E) the United States should continue to support the work of multilateral financial institutions, including the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank in ASEAN countries, and to encourage additional transparency and anticorruption efforts by those institutions, for the benefit of the ASEAN countries where they operate;

(2) the Senate welcomes the initiation of a Fulbright Program for ASEAN scholars; and

(3) the Senate welcomes and encourages planning by the countries of ASEAN and the United States for an ASEAN-United States Summit in 2007.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, since its inception in 1967, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations has been a trusted friend of the United States. The original five-member countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, were joined by Brunei Darussalam in 1984. Beginning in the late 1960s, U.S. officials today continue to interact with ASEAN regarding mutual interests in East and Southeast Asia. Vietnam, Laos, Burma and Cambodia joined ASEAN after 1994.

The level of intersects between ASEAN and the United States is immense, including student exchanges, business and trade, and security cooperation. ASEAN is the third largest export destination of American products.

It is important to note that ASEAN is continually changing, with the pursuit of economic integration. As noted by the ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN officials hope to create "a stable, prosperous and highly competitive ASEAN economic region in which there is a free flow of goods, services and investment and a freer flow of capital, equitable, economic development and reduced poverty and socio-economic disparities in year 2020." Last year alone, there were over 500 meetings of ASEAN officials—it is a vibrant regional structure.

Committed to promoting regional peace and harmony, there has been no armed confrontation among ASEAN member nations, since ASEAN's beginning. An important part of ASEAN's future security lies in the development of a regional energy security strategy. This endeavor is well underway, and the United States looks forward to future dialogue on ways in which meaningful cooperation can occur.

Continued collaboration between ASEAN, the United States and the World Health Organization on addressing major disease challenges, such as Avian influenza is of the essence. All involved must act with vigilance and in a timely way.

While ASEAN and the United States have shared appreciation for the challenges of terrorism, our relationship is far more complex. For the benefit of my colleagues, I point to recent remarks conveyed to me by Singapore's esteemed Ambassador-at-Large, Tommy Koh, who wrote "ASEAN's re-

lationship with the U.S. is its most important relationship. It is a mutually beneficial relationship. However, ASEAN often feels that it has been treated by the U.S. with benign neglect and viewed solely through the prism of terrorism. We hope, on this 30th anniversary year of the U.S.-ASEAN dialogue relationship, that the U.S. will develop a coherent strategy and policy to engage ASEAN, upgrade our priority and make the U.S. the best friend of ASEAN."

Full implementation of the ASEAN-United States Enhanced Partnership and appointment of the U.S. Ambassador for ASEAN Affairs are important steps in growing this important bilateral relationship.

I am pleased to introduce this resolution commemorating the 30th anniversary of the U.S.-ASEAN dialogue. It is a message of reaffirmation and deep appreciation by the United States Senate. We look forward to an even closer future partnership on many fronts, yielding mutual benefit for the people of ASEAN and the United States.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 20—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT NO FUNDS SHOULD BE CUT OFF OR REDUCED FOR AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE FIELD WHICH WOULD RESULT IN UNDERMINING THEIR SAFETY OR THEIR ABILITY TO COMPLETE THEIR ASSIGNED MISSION

Mr. GREGG (for himself, Mr. LOTT, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. ALDARD, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. COBURN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. COLEMAN, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. SESSIONS) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 20

Whereas under Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution of the United States, the President is the "commander in chief of the Army and Navy of the United States", and in such capacity the President has the command of the Armed Forces, including the authority to deploy troops and direct military campaigns during wartime;

Whereas under Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has the power of the purse specifically as it relates to the Armed Forces, and in such capacity Congress has the responsibility to fully and adequately provide funding for United States military forces, especially when they are at war and are defending the Nation; and

Whereas when United States military forces are in harm's way and are protecting our country, Congress and the Nation should give them all the support they need in order to maintain their safety and accomplish their assigned missions, including the equipment, logistics, and funding necessary to ensure their safety and effectiveness, and such support is the responsibility of both the Executive Branch and the Legislative Branch of Government: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That it is the sense of Congress that Congress should not take