

(4) urges ASEAN to ensure that all members live up to their membership obligations and adhere to the core principles of ASEAN, including respect for, and commitment to, human rights; and

(5) would welcome a decision by ASEAN, consistent with its core documents and its new charter, to review Burma's membership in ASEAN and consider appropriate disciplinary measures, including suspension, until such time as the Government of Burma has demonstrated an improved respect for, and commitment to, human rights.

SEC. 9. SUPPORT FOR CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRACY IN BURMA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to assist Burmese democracy activists who are dedicated to nonviolent opposition to the SPDC in their efforts to promote freedom, democracy, and human rights in Burma.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$10,000,000 to the Secretary of State for each of the fiscal years 2008 and 2009 to—

(1) provide aid to democracy activists in Burma;

(2) provide aid to individuals and groups conducting democracy programming outside of Burma targeted at a peaceful transition to constitutional democracy inside Burma; and

(3) expand radio and television broadcasting into Burma.

SEC. 10. SUPPORT FOR NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS ADDRESSING THE HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OF THE BURMESE PEOPLE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the international community should increase support for nongovernmental organizations attempting to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of the Burmese people.

(b) LICENSES FOR HUMANITARIAN OR RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES IN BURMA.—Section 5 of the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 (50 U.S.C. 1701) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) OPPOSITION TO ASSISTANCE TO BURMA” before “The Secretary”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) LICENSES FOR HUMANITARIAN OR RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES IN BURMA.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue multi-year licenses for humanitarian or religious activities in Burma. Licenses issued pursuant to this section shall be subject to annual review.”.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$20,000,000 to the Secretary of State for each of the fiscal years 2008 and 2009 to support operations by nongovernmental organizations designed to address the humanitarian needs of the Burmese people inside Burma and in refugee camps in neighboring countries.

SEC. 11. REPORT ON MILITARY AID TO BURMA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) contains a list of countries that provide military aid to Burma; and

(2) describes the military aid provided by each of the countries described in paragraph (1).

(b) MILITARY AID DEFINED.—In this section, the term “military aid” includes—

(1) the provision of weapons, military vehicles, and military aircraft;

(2) the provision of military training; and

(3) conducting joint military exercises.

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form and may include a classified annex.

SEC. 12. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL ARMS SALES TO BURMA.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should lead efforts in the United Nations Security Council to impose a mandatory international arms embargo on Burma, curtailing all sales of weapons, ammunition, military vehicles, and military aircraft to Burma until the SPDC releases all political prisoners, restores constitutional rule, and holds free and fair elections to establish a new government.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 358—EX-PRESSING THE IMPORTANCE OF FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND TURKEY

Mr. SMITH (for himself and Mr. BYRD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 358

Whereas the United States and Turkey share common ideals and a clear vision for the 21st century, in which freedom and democracy are the foundation of peace, prosperity, and security;

Whereas Turkey is a strong example of a predominantly Muslim country with a true representative democratic government;

Whereas for more than 50 years a strategic partnership has existed between the United States and Turkey, both bilaterally and through the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which has been of enormous political, economic, cultural, and strategic benefit to both countries;

Whereas the Government of Turkey has demonstrated its opposition to terrorism throughout the world, and has called for the international community to unite against this threat;

Whereas Turkey maintains an important bilateral relationship with Israel and seeks to play a constructive role in Middle East peace negotiations;

Whereas Operation Enduring Freedom entered its 6th year on October 7th, 2007;

Whereas Turkey commanded the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan twice, from July 2002 to January 2003, and from February 2005 to August 2005;

Whereas Turkey has provided humanitarian and medical assistance in Afghanistan and in Iraq;

Whereas the Government of Turkey has made its base in Incirlik available for United States missions in Iraq and Afghanistan;

Whereas Secretary of Defense Robert Gates credits United States air bases in Turkey with handling 70 percent of all air cargo deployed into Iraq;

Whereas 95 percent of the Mine-Resistant Ambush-Protective vehicles (MRAPs) deployed into Iraq transit through air bases in Turkey;

Whereas MRAPs protect coalition forces from improvised explosive devices and roadside bombs;

Whereas the people of Turkey have been victims of terrorist attacks by Al-Qaeda on November 15, 2003, and November 20, 2003;

Whereas the United States supports Turkey's bid for membership in the European Union; and

Whereas the Secretary of State has listed the Kurdistan Workers' Party, which has taken up arms against Turkey since its founding, as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in accordance with section 219 of the

Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) reiterates its strong support for the strategic alliance between the United States and Turkey;

(2) urges Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey to communicate the continuing support of the Senate and of the people of the United States to the people of Turkey;

(3) condemns the violent attacks conducted by the Kurdistan Workers' Party over the last 2 decades;

(4) urges Kurdish leaders in Iraq to deny safe harbor for terrorists and to recognize bilateral agreements between Iraq and Turkey for cooperation against terrorism;

(5) encourages the Government of Turkey and the Government of Iraq to continue to work together to end the threat of terrorism; and

(6) thanks Prime Minister Erdogan and the people and Government of Turkey for—

(A) assuming command of the International Security Assistance Force in Kabul, Afghanistan from July 2002 to January 2003, and from February 2005 to August 2005;

(B) providing humanitarian and medical assistance in Afghanistan and in Iraq;

(C) their willingness to contribute to international peace, stability, and prosperity, especially in the greater Middle East region; and

(D) their continued discussions with officials in the United States and Iraq regarding constructive stabilization efforts in northern Iraq.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, today marks the 84th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Turkey. It is an auspicious occasion to commemorate the abiding and enduring partnership between two great nations.

In 1923, following the collapse of the 600-year-old Ottoman Empire and a 3-year war of independence, a Turkish World War I hero, Mustafa Kemal, helped found the Republic of Turkey. Kemal, who was later given the name Ataturk, meaning “father of the Turks,” rejected the crumbling structures and outdated modes of empire and embraced instead a platform of reform and modernization, a legacy that continues in Turkey to this day and to this hour.

Today Turkey is the most successful example in the Muslim world of a secular representative democracy. Turkey's economy has grown at a record pace in recent years to become the world's 19th largest. Literacy and education rates continue to climb, as life expectancy has improved and poverty rates have declined. Turkey stands as an inspiration to reformers in the greater Middle East and throughout the world.

Turkey has been a consistent and loyal ally of the people of the United States. From World War II, when Turkey entered the fight on the side of the allies, to the cementing of the United States-Turkish alliance in the 1947 Truman doctrine to Turkey's accession to the North American Treaty Organization in 1952, Turkey has been a friend of the American people.

During the long Cold War, Turkey was a bulwark on the edge of the Iron Curtain, and it was a critical ally. Turkey later helped the United States to

patrol the no-fly zones over Iraq after the first Persian Gulf war and aided the U.S. Armed Forces in Afghanistan after the September 11 attacks.

Turkey, which has the second largest army in NATO, commanded the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan twice, in 2002 and 2005, and Turkish troops continue to contribute to security efforts there.

It is difficult to overstate the critical importance of Turkey's cooperation with United States missions in the region. United States Defense Secretary Robert Gates recently estimated that 70 percent—let me say that again, 70 percent—of the air cargo deployed into Iraq to support United States troops there transits through airbases in Turkey.

I perhaps should say that again. It is difficult to overstate the critical importance of Turkey's cooperation with United States missions in the region. United States Defense Secretary Robert Gates recently estimated that 70 percent of the air cargo deployed into Iraq to support United States troops there transits through airbases in Turkey.

Turkey, as a predominantly Muslim country with an important bilateral relationship with Israel, seeks to play a constructive role in Middle East peace negotiations and continues to be an important ally in a dangerous and turbulent region. Turkey occupies a strategically critical territory between Europe and Asia, bordering such challenging neighbors as Iran, Syria, and Iraq.

Furthermore, I say, as the United States increasingly looks to diversify its sources of energy, it is important for us to remember that Turkey forms a crucial energy corridor to the West, capable of bringing oil and natural gas from the steppes of Eurasia to the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

Turkey is, in short, central to the interests of the United States. Now is a good time to be reminded of that fact, as tensions build in the Kurdish region and tempers flare over the proper words to use to describe a century-old tragedy. Whatever one's views may be about that tragedy—politically, economically, geographically, strategically, and militarily—as our soldiers—our soldiers, U.S. soldiers, American soldiers—are in harm's way in Iraq and Afghanistan, the United States can ill-afford to lose such an important friend and ally as Turkey.

This is a critical moment for Turkey. The Turkish people recently elected a new government, led by Prime Minister Erdogan and President Abdullah Gul. Let me say that once more. This time I think I can say that better. This is a critical moment for Turkey. The Turkish people recently elected a new government led by Prime Minister Erdogan and President Abdullah Gul. These decisive elections demonstrated the vibrant and healthy spirit of Turkey's democracy and the commitment of Turkey's people to the democratic

process. However, the young government is facing a number of serious challenges as it simultaneously seeks to guard against a very real threat from Kurdish terrorists, assuage Turkish nationalists and the military, and maintain the secular character of the State, all while continuing Turkey's bid for European Union membership. We should offer the Turkish Government all the support we can give in these noble endeavors.

Much like the United States, Turkey continues to struggle with the darker moments of its history. The terrible treatment of Armenians prior to and during the first World War, as well as the treatment of other minorities, including Greeks, Alevis, and Kurds, is a matter that continues to haunt the people of Turkey. In recent years, however, there have been encouraging signs: historians conferences, attempts to improve relations with Armenia, and growing acceptance of the Kurdish language.

This is what free people and open democracies do. They debate and they examine their history and the conscience of their people. Given time and patience, their past can be confronted in a truthful and candid way. Many of us would like to see more progress from Turkey in this area. There continue to be issues about which our two countries disagree. This should be no surprise. Members of the same family disagree at times, and our best friends are often those who criticize us most openly. But there is a time for criticism and a time for praise, and criticism can be constructive. Today is a day to celebrate the great Turkish nation and its people and to acknowledge the strong ties that bind our countries together. That is the reason I am cosponsoring a resolution with my colleague, Senator GORDON SMITH—to affirm the friendship and the alliance of the American and Turkish peoples. May our ties continue to grow stronger with the passage of time.

SENATE RESOLUTION 359—CONGRATULATING THE BOSTON RED SOX ON WINNING THE 2007 WORLD SERIES

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. DODD, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. SUNUNU) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES 359

Whereas on October 28, 2007, the Boston Red Sox won the 2007 World Series by a 4-game sweep of the Colorado Rockies;

Whereas the Colorado Rockies deserve great credit for their historic performance during the 2007 baseball season and post-season, in which the Rockies won a remarkable 21 of the final 22 games heading into the World Series;

Whereas the Boston Red Sox victory was the second world title of the Red Sox in 4 years and the seventh world title in the 107-year history of the revered New England team;

Whereas the 2007 Red Sox world championship team, like the 2004 Red Sox world championship team, epitomized the very best in sportsmanship, team spirit, and heart in the course of winning the American League Championship Series and the World Series;

Whereas the 2007 Red Sox world championship team honored the careers of all former Red Sox legends, including Bobby Doerr, Carl Yastrzemski, Carlton Fisk, Jimmie Foxx, Cy Young, Johnny Pesky, Dom DiMaggio, Joe Cronin, Jim Rice, and Ted Williams;

Whereas the Red Sox were led back to the World Series this season by the determination of 2004 world championship team veterans, including Manny Ramirez, David Ortiz, Tim Wakefield, Curt Schilling, Jason Varitek, Mike Timlin, Kevin Youkilis, and Doug Mirabelli;

Whereas the 2007 season produced new Red Sox stars, including Josh Beckett, Jacoby Ellsbury, Dustin Pedroia, Julio Lugo, Mike Lowell, Jonathan Papelbon, Hideki Okajima, Daisuke Matsuzaka, J.D. Drew, Jon Lester, and rookie right-hander Clay Buchholz, who in his second major league start, pitched the 17th no-hitter in Red Sox history;

Whereas Red Sox manager Terry Francona has won a remarkable 2 World Series in the past 4 years at the helm of the Red Sox and assembled one of the greatest Red Sox teams of all time;

Whereas Red Sox owners John Henry and Tom Werner and Red Sox president and chief executive officer Larry Lucchino and general manager Theo Epstein ended an 86-year World Series drought in 2004 and ushered in a new era in Boston baseball that has been confirmed in 2007;

Whereas the Red Sox, playing before 44,588 Cleveland Indian fans who stood just one game away from celebrating their team's first World Series appearance in a decade, demonstrated the highest qualities of teamwork and determination by winning the first game of a historic run reminiscent of the 2004 American League Championship Series;

Whereas the Red Sox outscored their opponents 59-15 during a 7-game winning streak ending in a victory in game 4 of the World Series in Colorado;

Whereas the Red Sox have won their last 8 consecutive World Series games;

Whereas Josh Beckett, Jonathan Papelbon, and Daisuke Matsuzaka delivered masterful post-season pitching performances, and Curt Schilling demonstrated again why he is considered to be one of the most dominant post-season pitchers in baseball history;

Whereas Jon Lester exhibited incredible courage and determination and provided inspiration to many by pitching 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ shutout innings in game 4 of the World Series, just 1 year after undergoing chemotherapy for lymphoma;

Whereas Mike Lowell, who led the Red Sox with 120 runs-batted-in during 2007, batted .400 during the World Series, with 6 runs scored and 4 runs-batted-in, to earn the most valuable player award;

Whereas pitching phenomena Daisuke Matsuzaka and Hideki Okajima have helped produce close ties between the people of New England and Japan with their extraordinary play this year;

Whereas the entire Red Sox organization has a strong commitment to charitable causes in New England, demonstrated by the team's 54-year support of the "Jimmy Fund" of the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, contributing to the ongoing battle against childhood cancers;

Whereas fans of the Red Sox are found in every corner of the United States and across the globe, far beyond Boston and New England; and