

numbers of crowds of people, had no choice but to allow the East German citizens to pass through, and pass through they did. They charged to freedom through checkpoints, including the famous U.S. Checkpoint Charlie.

Once across, East Germans were greeted by their friends, the West Germans, who danced on top of the Berlin Wall in celebration while others hammered away at the wall on both sides until a section came down, at which point more East Germans walked through and shouted, "Freedom. Freedom. Just once, freedom."

November 9, 1989, was that date. It did go down in history as an important day for world peace and for world liberty.

Madam Speaker, today, we stand here to recognize the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall. It continues to live in history, not just in the pages of books or in resolutions but in the hearts and minds of people all over the world who were freed that night because that wall came down. They will continue to remember and to celebrate the day that democracy, freedom of the people, triumphed over Communism—the day the Berlin Wall fell and was torn down.

And that's just the way it is.

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Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, that's just the way it is.

I commend my good friend from Texas for his most eloquent statement and am in support of his resolution.

I have no additional speakers at this time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Berlin Wall has fallen, Germany will be reunited, the Communist regimes in East Germany and across East Europe are falling. For decades during the Cold War, to hear those words spoken was the greatest hope and the most powerful dream of millions of people living behind the Iron Curtain. Today, that hope and that dream are indeed a reality, but we ought to recall why they were so powerful for so many people in those days.

Perhaps some of us have not given thought for some time to the powerful images from the night of November 9, 1989, when thousands of people in East Berlin pushed past overwhelmed border guards at the Berlin Wall and began tearing down the concrete and barbed wire barrier. Their expression of joy as they embraced friends, family, and even strangers on the other side of that wall indeed moved us all who witnessed it.

Why were those people so desperate for freedom on that night almost 20 years ago? Well, the oppressive totalitarian aspect of Communist East Germany had been clearly articulated by the long-time leader of that regime, Walter Ulbricht, in his favorite saying, "It has to look democratic but we must have everything under our control."

So while claiming to be democratic, the Communists had, in 1961, begun to literally wall in their own citizens. That regime began constructing the Berlin Wall in the dead of night on August 12, 1961. Behind the new prison wall in Berlin and across all of East Germany, the regime's secret police worked to infiltrate every institution and everyone's personal lives, creating an atmosphere of mistrust, oppression, and insecurity among the people in East Germany.

Under that totalitarian rule, there were at least 15 different separate definitions of who was an enemy of the state. Many living in East Berlin and East Germany were so desperate to escape to freedom that they risked their lives in those attempts. Over the years, a total of 238 people were killed while trying to escape to the West, 120 were injured, and approximately 100,000 were arrested and sent to prison for their attempts.

However, on November 9, 1989, just as the construction of the Berlin Wall in August 1961 marked the beginning of the Communist consolidation of power, so did the destruction of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 mark the beginning of the collapse of the East German Communist regime and ultimately the collapse of the Soviet Union itself.

With this resolution, we commemorate November 9, 1989, as the day when freedom so clearly broke free of oppression. We honor the brave men and women who lost their lives in the pursuit of liberty.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of this important resolution. I commend my colleague, my friend from Texas, for its introduction.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers at this time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 496, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. POE of Texas. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### CONDEMNING TERRORIST ATTACK IN INDONESIA

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 675) condemning the July 17, 2009, terrorist bombings in Indonesia and expressing condolences to the people of Indonesia and the various other coun-

tries suffering casualties in the attacks.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 675

Whereas, on July 17, 2009, 2 unidentified terrorists carried out twin suicide bombings at the J.W. Marriott and Ritz-Carlton hotels in the central business district of Jakarta, killing at least 7 people and wounding at least 50;

Whereas the majority of the victims of the attacks were Indonesian citizens, according to reports;

Whereas in addition to the Indonesian victims, citizens of Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore lost their lives in the attacks, and citizens of Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, South Korea, the United Kingdom, and the United States were injured, according to reports;

Whereas this tragic bombing was the first suicide attack in Indonesia since September 2005, demonstrating the progress that the Government of Indonesia has made in combating terrorism in recent years;

Whereas Indonesia is the most populous Muslim-majority country in the world and is founded on principles of religious tolerance and moderation;

Whereas Indonesia is developing into a strong multiparty democracy, as demonstrated by its April 2009 parliamentary elections, in which 9 different parties won seats in the People's Representative Council (DPR) and voter turnout exceeded 60 percent, and its July 2009 presidential election, which was characterized as free and fair by preliminary reports;

Whereas the continued development of Indonesia's democratic norms and institutions will be critical to stemming the tide of violent extremism and therefore is in the mutual interest of the United States and Indonesia; and

Whereas the United States Congress has worked in support of Indonesian democracy through the Congressional Caucus on Indonesia and the House Democracy Assistance Commission, which has had a productive partnership with the DPR since 2006 and remains firmly committed to continuing this partnership: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) condemns in the strongest terms the July 17, 2009, attacks in Jakarta and all other terrorist attacks against targets in Indonesia;

(2) expresses its condolences to the people of Indonesia and the various other countries suffering casualties in the attacks;

(3) supports the efforts of the Government of Indonesia to investigate and prosecute the attacks to the fullest extent of the law, and calls upon Indonesia and its neighbors to work together to combat terrorism in Southeast Asia;

(4) expresses its confidence that Indonesia remains a reliable partner in the global struggle against terrorism and a stable destination for trade, travel, and investment; and

(5) reaffirms the long-term commitment of the United States to the strengthening of democratic institutions and the promotion of peace, prosperity, and ethnic and religious tolerance in Indonesia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms.

ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from American Samoa?

There was no objection.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution.

At this time, I would yield as much time as he could consume to the gentleman, my good friend, the chief sponsor of this resolution, to now address the Chamber, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PRICE).

Mr. PRICE of North Carolina. Thank you to the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee for his work on H. Res. 675, which I'm proud to rise in support of. It's a message of solidarity to the people of Indonesia.

I want to first thank the leadership of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Asia-Pacific Subcommittee, in particular, for their leadership on this issue in putting this resolution forward on behalf of the House Democracy Assistance Commission. Mr. DREIER and I have worked closely with the committee leadership and staff, as well as the leadership of the Indonesia Caucus, Mr. WEXLER and Mr. BURTON of Indiana.

A week ago last Friday, July 17, two terrorists detonated suicide bombs inside the Ritz-Carlton and Marriott Hotels in the central business district of Jakarta, killing themselves and seven others and wounding over 50. It was the first successful attack in Indonesia since 2005, and it comes at a time when the country has made substantial progress in the fight against terrorism.

The attackers appeared to have been targeting a conference of Western businessmen meeting at the Marriott and citizens of over a dozen countries, including eight Americans, who were injured in these horrific attacks. The majority of the victims were Indonesian citizens going peacefully about their daily affairs.

For my HDAC colleagues and me, these attacks hit pretty close to home because our commission had visited Jakarta just 2 weeks before to continue the partnership we have been forging with the Indonesia Parliament since 2006. We met with parliamentary leaders as well as with a number of newly elected members discussing their progress towards democratic reforms during this time of political transition in Indonesia.

In light of this productive and mutually enriching partnership, it's fitting that a delegation from the Indonesian equivalent of our House Administration Committee is visiting the House

today and tomorrow for 2 days of meetings arranged by the House Democracy Assistance Commission. Led by Chairwoman Indria Octavia Muaja, the delegation is here to meet with our Foreign Affairs Committee, as well as our House Administration Committee and chief administrative officer, to discuss how to implement and manage an effective human resources system in their parliament.

Now, this may not grab any headlines, but it's this type of partnership that will help build the foundations of a stable and prosperous democracy in the years ahead.

And so, Madam Speaker, we offer this resolution today to extend our condolences to our guests and all of the people of Indonesia and all of the other countries suffering casualties in these attacks, to condemn these senseless acts of terrorism in the strongest possible terms and to reaffirm our commitment to the strengthening of democratic institutions and the promotion of peace, prosperity, and tolerance in Indonesia.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in strong support of House Resolution 675. The suicide bombings of the Marriott and the Ritz-Carlton Hotels in the central business district of Jakarta, Indonesia, left at least seven people dead and an estimated 50 persons wounded.

The Jakarta Marriott Hotel, of course, was the site of a previous car bomb attack in the year 2003. This was followed by suicide bombings on the resort island in Bali in 2005. The fact that no attacks occurred for the following 4 years in Indonesia until the events of July 17 is a testimony to the government and security forces of Indonesia that have proved stalwart partners in the global war on terrorism.

The Jakarta bombers have been linked to an Indonesian-based Islamic militant organization with ties to al Qaeda. It had been inactive for the past several years due to the comprehensive work of the security forces of Indonesia. The fact that it is once again able to carry out the attacks is cause for concern for us all. If JI is back today, al Qaeda could be back tomorrow.

The selection of sites in the international business district of Jakarta shows the clear intent of the perpetrators to spread fear in the international community and to disrupt commercial enterprise between Indonesia's still-expanding economy and its international business partners.

Well, the Congress has a message for these militants. We will continue to stand with Indonesia, its people, during this most difficult time. We salute the brave people of Indonesia. Together we can defeat this international scourge of the 21st century, the hidden weapon of the suicide bomber.

I urge my colleagues to strongly support this resolution.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, I want to commend my good friend, the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. PRICE, as co-Chair with our good friend and colleague, Mr. DREIER from California in this House Democracy Assistance Commission, and I do want to commend him for the tremendous job they are doing in promoting democratic principles throughout the world among countries that we give our support to.

This resolution condemns the two terrorist bombings in Indonesia on July 17, 2009, and expresses condolences to the people of Indonesia and other countries who were killed and injured by the attacks.

I want to thank my friend, Mr. PRICE, for sponsoring this important resolution that allows the House to show its strong support for Indonesia and its people after these horrific terrorist attacks in Jakarta.

Shortly before 8 a.m. in the morning on July 17, a bomb ripped through the lobby of the Marriott Hotel in Jakarta. Minutes later, a second bomb exploded in the nearby Ritz-Carlton Hotel. The twin bombings killed nine people, including the two suicide bombers and wounded over 50 others.

I would like to certainly express my condolences and sympathies to both the families who lost their loved ones in the attacks that morning and to those who were injured.

I would also like to condemn in the strongest terms possible the senseless act of violence committed against innocent people by vicious suicide terrorists. The majority of the victims were Indonesian citizens, although citizens from a number of other countries also suffered casualties.

The two bombings serves as a stark reminder to all of us that the threat of terrorism remains very real. It also reminds us that the world must continue to work together to confront violent extremists who will kill innocent people. The United States will continue to work with Indonesia and other countries to combat terrorism and to promote a common vision for a more peaceful and prosperous future for all of the world's citizens.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I also want to commend the recent presidential election in Indonesia that was held and that the President was elected by a margin of over 60 percent of the voters. Indonesia with 225 million people, the largest, most populous Muslim nation in the world has demonstrated to the world that democracy can function quite well even in a Muslim country.

And certainly we want to commend the good people of Indonesia and their leaders in achieving this degree of democracy and how they've developed their government from times past.

With that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Again, I thank my good friend, the gentlelady from Florida.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 675.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

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#### RECOGNIZING THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.S. DECLARATION OF GENOCIDE IN DARFUR

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 159) recognizing the fifth anniversary of the declaration by the United States Congress of genocide in Darfur, Sudan.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

##### H. CON. RES. 159

Whereas, on July 22, 2004, the Senate of the United States and the U.S. House of Representatives passed S. Con. Res. 133 and H. Con. Res. 467, respectively, thereby declaring genocide in Darfur, Sudan;

Whereas, on September 9, 2004, then-Secretary of State Colin Powell concurred with the Congress, asserting that, "genocide has been committed in Darfur" and that "the [G]overnment of Sudan and the Janjaweed bear responsibility";

Whereas this historic determination was made in response to irrefutable evidence of a systematic campaign of ethnic cleansing launched by the Sudanese regime, characterized by the manipulation of ethnic and tribal tensions, the arming of proxy forces, aerial bombardment of civilians, destruction of irrigation systems, poisoning of wells, razing of villages, forced displacements, mass murder, abduction, looting, torture, and rape;

Whereas as a result of the Sudanese regime's genocidal campaign in Darfur, over 300,000 Darfuris have died and nearly 3,000,000 have been displaced;

Whereas the Sudanese regime employed similar tactics during its war in Southern Sudan, which lasted over 20 years and left over 2,000,000 dead and another 4,000,000 displaced;

Whereas the war in Southern Sudan ostensibly ended upon conclusion of the Com-

prehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan (CPA) in 2005, but the CPA has not been fully implemented and observers repeatedly have warned that it is at risk of collapse;

Whereas the declaration of genocide by the United States was intended to galvanize international attention and serve as a call to action for responsible nations, as well as the United Nations, to take effective action to deter and suppress genocide in Darfur;

Whereas despite the passage of 5 long years since the declaration of genocide by the United States Congress, the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) in May 2006, significant efforts on the part of some responsible nations, the heroic actions of humanitarian workers and human rights campaigners, and the deployment of a joint African Union-United Nations peacekeeping mission for Darfur (UNAMID), the deadly conflict in Darfur continues; and

Whereas the conflicts in Darfur and Southern Sudan are inextricably linked, and if the CPA fails there can be little hope for peace in Darfur: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress—*

(1) solemnly recognizes the fifth anniversary of the declaration by the United States Congress of genocide in Darfur, Sudan;

(2) regrets that this determination has yet to yield effective action on the part of the United Nations and other nations which maintain significant influence in Sudan, including China and certain members of the Arab League;

(3) urges the United States to work with other responsible nations to support a negotiated settlement to the conflict in Darfur and full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) for Sudan, in accordance with the terms and timeline established therein, while implementing a more robust set of multilateral measures against those individuals who act as obstructionists to peace, including those who continue to sell arms to belligerents in Sudan;

(4) urges member states of the United Nations to provide sufficient resources to support the deployment of a fully capacitated African Union/United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), including by supplying required tactical and utility helicopters and other mission enablers; and

(5) urges the parties to the conflict in Darfur to cease their attacks upon civilians and humanitarian and peacekeeping operations, and to fully commit to finding a political solution to the crisis in Darfur without further delay.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from American Samoa?

There was no objection.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to thank again my good friend the gentlewoman from Florida

for introducing this important resolution commemorating the historic declaration by Congress of genocide in Darfur.

On this day we remember reports from Sudan of aerial bombardments of civilians; of the arming of proxy forces; of the razing of villages; of the destruction of irrigation systems and the poisoning of wells; of looting and murder and rape. Madam Speaker, 5 years later much progress has been made, but there are miles yet to go.

The United States is engaged in rigorous and comprehensive efforts to bring peace to Sudan. It is imperative that we not lose sight of the importance of supporting a Comprehensive Peace Agreement; that we do everything we can to support the national census and the upcoming elections; and that we help the displaced to return when possible.

I join my colleagues in anxious anticipation of the administration's forthcoming comprehensive strategy for Sudan and look forward to speaking this week with the President's Special Envoy to Sudan, General Scott Gration, about steps we can take to ensure that Sudan can break what has been a tragic cycle of violence in this part of the world.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, on July 22, 2004, the United States Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives united to unanimously declare that the atrocities unfolding in the Darfur region of Sudan constitute genocide. Never before had the Congress made such a declaration while the atrocities were occurring. But confronted with irrefutable evidence of a systemic campaign of ethnic cleansing directed by the Sudanese regime and their proxy forces against the African tribes of Darfur, we were compelled to act.

The scene in Darfur was all too familiar. There was the manipulation of ethnic and tribal tensions, the arming of proxy forces, aerial bombardment of civilians, razing of villages, forced displacement, mass murder, abduction, looting, torture, and rape. These were the tactics Khartoum used during its bloody war in southern Sudan, which lasted over 20 years and left over 2 million people dead and another 4 million displaced. These were the tactics the Sudanese regime used to stay in power.

Recalling the horrors of the gas chambers of the Holocaust, the killing fields of Cambodia, the mass graves of Srebrenica, and the bloodied streets of Rwanda, we sought to put real meaning behind the words "never again." On September 9, 2004, then Secretary of State Colin Powell concurred with the Congress, asserting "genocide has been committed in Darfur" and that "the government of Sudan and the Janjaweed bear responsibility."

Unfortunately, others did not share our sense of urgency. Five long years