

the RECORD, without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 306) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 306

Whereas Army personnel have for 230 years answered the call to duty by becoming guardians and defenders of America's freedoms;

Whereas millions of Army veterans selflessly served this Nation and their legacy of duty has reigned in their continued support of the mission of the Army;

Whereas the Army appreciates the sacrifices these courageous men and women have made in answering the call to duty by choosing a life of service;

Whereas the 83rd Congress created Veterans Day as a national day of observance to commemorate the heroes who served in the Armed Forces and the Army recognizes the importance of honoring those who have served their country; and

Whereas the Army created the Freedom Team Salute program to provide a way for the United States and the Army to thank its veterans: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate recognizes that November 11, 2005, Veterans Day, is a day to honor all Army veterans and supports the Army Freedom Team Salute's mission to recognize the unsung heroes who have served this country.

RECOGNIZING AND HONORING THE  
FILIPINO WORLD WAR II VET-  
ERANS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 307, which was submitted early today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 307) to recognize and honor the Filipino World War II veterans for their defense of democratic ideals and their important contribution to the outcome of World War II.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 307) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 307

Whereas in 1898, the Philippines Archipelago was acquired by the United States of America, became an organized United States territory in 1902, and, in preparation for her independence, a self-governing commonwealth in 1935;

Whereas the people of the Philippines and of the United States developed strong ties throughout the decades-long democratic

transition of the island, compelling the United States to assume the responsibilities of defending the archipelago and protecting the people of the Philippines;

Whereas on July 26, 1941, anticipating the aggression of Japanese invasion forces in the Asia Pacific region, as well as the imminent conflict between the United States and Japan, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued a military order, calling the organized military forces of the Government of Commonwealth of the Philippines into armed service under the command of United States Army officers led by General Douglas MacArthur;

Whereas on December 7, 1941, the Japanese Government began a devastating 4-year war with the United States with their stealth bombing attacks of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and Clark Air Field, Philippines, and led to the loss of tens of thousands of American and Filipino soldiers and countless civilian casualties;

Whereas on February 20, 1946, President Harry Truman stated, "Philippine Army veterans are nationals of the United States and will continue in that status until July 4, 1946. They fought, as American nationals, under the American flag, and under the direction of our military leaders. They fought with gallantry and courage under most difficult conditions. I consider it a moral obligation of the United States to look after the welfare of the Philippine Army veterans.";

Whereas on October 17, 1996, President William J. Clinton issued a proclamation on the anniversary of the 1944 return of United States forces under General MacArthur to liberate the Philippines and said, "I urge all Americans to recall the courage, sacrifice, and loyalty of Filipino Veterans of World War II and honor them for their contribution to our freedom.";

Whereas on July 26, 2001, President George W. Bush, in his greetings to the Filipino WWII veterans said, "More than 120,000 Filipinos fought with unwavering loyalty and great gallantry under the command of General Douglas MacArthur. The combined United States-Philippine forces distinguished themselves by their valor and heroism in defense of freedom and democracy. Thousands of Filipino soldiers gave their lives in the battles of Bataan and Corregidor. These soldiers won for the United States the precious time needed to disrupt the enemy's plan for conquest in the Pacific. During the three long years following these battles, the Filipino people valiantly resisted a brutal Japanese occupation with an indomitable spirit and steadfast loyalty to America.";

and  
Whereas the contributions of the Filipino people, and the sacrifices of their soldiers in World War II, have not been fully recognized: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate reaffirms, recognizes, and honors the Filipino World War II veterans for their defense of American democracy and their important contribution to the victorious outcome of World War II.

DESIGNATING 2006 AS THE "YEAR  
OF STUDY ABROAD"

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 308, submitted early today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 308) designating 2006 as the "Year of Study Abroad."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support a Senate resolution designating 2006 as the "Year of Study Abroad." This resolution encourages initiatives to promote and expand study-abroad opportunities. Now more than ever, America needs citizens who can understand and communicate with people all over the world. However, fewer than 1 percent of all U.S. undergraduates participate in study-abroad programs while nearly 600,000 international students from more than 200 countries study in the United States each year. The future of our Nation depends on our ability to prepare the next generation of leaders for an increasingly complex global society.

This resolution seeks to promote study-abroad experiences as valuable opportunities for exposure to global knowledge and cultural understanding. An education that includes study abroad not only opens doors to careers, it opens minds and worlds of possibility. Studying abroad can help students develop foreign language proficiency, improve decisionmaking skills, and increase maturity and self-confidence. Such experience can also help heighten a student's cultural sensitivity. Put simply, an international education prepares U.S. citizens to live, work, and compete in the global economy. Studying abroad is also an effective way to promote the development of a peaceful global community, increase international trade, and create goodwill towards the United States.

Congress recognized the importance of studying abroad in 2004 when it established the Commission on the Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Fellowship Program. The Commission was tasked with formulating a national program that would dramatically increase the number of American students studying abroad each year. The Commission is scheduled to issue its recommendations on December 1 of this year. This resolution underscores the importance of the Commission's work and builds on the message of International Education Week, November 14 to 18, 2005.

The future challenges that face all nations will require an unprecedented degree of understanding and cooperation among countries and their leaders. The experiences and lifelong friendships that result from studying abroad can help foster mutual understanding between the future leaders of the world. Such relationships and cooperation are vital for a secure and prosperous future, not only for the United States, but for the entire world.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the RECORD, without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 308) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 308

Whereas ensuring that the citizens of the United States are globally literate is the responsibility of the educational system of the United States;

Whereas educating students internationally is an important way to share the values of the United States, to create goodwill for the United States around the world, to work toward a peaceful global society, and to increase international trade;

Whereas, according to a 2002 American Council on Education poll, 79 percent of people in the United States agree that students should have a study abroad experience sometime during college, but only 1 percent of students from the United States currently study abroad each year;

Whereas study abroad programs help people from the United States to be more informed about the world and to develop the cultural awareness necessary to avoid offending individuals from other countries;

Whereas a National Geographic global literacy survey found that 87 percent of students in the United States between the ages of 18 and 24 cannot locate Iraq on a world map, 83 percent cannot find Afghanistan, 58 percent cannot find Japan, and 11 percent cannot even find the United States;

Whereas studying abroad exposes students from the United States to valuable global knowledge and cultural understanding and forms an integral part of their education;

Whereas Congress recognized through the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) that the security, stability, and economic vitality of the United States in an increasingly complex global age depend largely upon having a globally competent citizenry and the availability of experts specializing in world regions, foreign languages, and international affairs;

Whereas the Coalition for International Education, an ad hoc group of higher education organizations with interests in the international education programs of the Department of Education, and Government Accountability Office reports have found that Federal agencies, educational institutions, and corporations in the United States are suffering from a shortage of professionals with international knowledge and foreign language skills;

Whereas, according to the Coalition for International Education, institutions of higher education in the United States are struggling to graduate enough students with the language skills and cultural competence necessary to meet the current demands of business, government, and educational institutions;

Whereas a survey done by the Institute for the International Education of Students shows that studying abroad influences subsequent educational experiences, decisions to expand or change academic majors, and decisions to attend graduate school;

Whereas substantive research literature demonstrates that some of the core values and skills of higher education are enhanced by participation in study abroad programs;

Whereas study abroad programs not only open doors to foreign language learning, but also empower students to better understand themselves and others through a comparison of cultural values and ways of life;

Whereas study abroad programs for students from the United States can provide

specialized training and practical experiences not available at institutions in the United States;

Whereas a blue ribbon task force of NAFSA: Association of International Educators, a global association of individuals dedicated to advancing international education and exchange, found that a national effort to promote study abroad programs is needed to address a serious deficit in global competence in the United States;

Whereas the bipartisan, federally-appointed Commission on the Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Fellowship Program, established pursuant to section 104 of the Miscellaneous Appropriations and Offsets Act, 2004 (division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004 (Public Law 108-199; 118 Stat. 435)), is scheduled to make recommendations by December 1, 2005, for a national study abroad program to meet this need: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates 2006 as the “Year of Study Abroad”;

(2) encourages secondary schools, institutions of higher learning, businesses, and government programs to promote and expand study abroad opportunities; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to—

(A) support initiatives to promote and expand study abroad opportunities; and

(B) observe the “Year of Study Abroad” with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities.

EXPRESSING SYMPATHY FOR THE PEOPLE OF JORDAN

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 309 which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 309) expressing sympathy for the people of Jordan in the aftermath of the deadly terrorist attacks in Amman on November 9, 2005.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SALAZAR. Mr. President, I rise to express my deepest sympathies to the people of Jordan, and to all of those affected by the terrorist attacks that occurred yesterday in Amman.

Abu Musab al-Zarqawi and his al-Qaida organization in Iraq have taken responsibility for this attack, and if this is true, they have added still more blood to their hands. These attacks on civilians—guests, workers, a wedding party at three hotels in Jordan’s capital brutally illustrate the hateful agenda of the terrorists. The hotels themselves may have been associated with the West, but reports indicate that the victims of this terrorist attack were Americans, Palestinians, Chinese, Indonesians, Syrians, Saudi Arabians, and, of course, Jordanians. Just as global terrorist networks threaten all people of all faiths, so too did this attack cause terrible pain and loss for families and communities around the world.

Every time I read headlines like those we all read this morning, I am re-

mindful of the tragedy of September 11, 2001. The American people know something about how the people of Jordan feel today. We feel grief, but we also feel outrage, and these feelings merge into unshakable resolve. We will work in partnership with countries and communities around the world to resist and to defeat those who would have us live in fear.

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 309) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 309

Whereas the United States and a broad international coalition are engaged in a Global War on Terrorism;

Whereas on November 9, 2005, a series of explosions struck 3 hotels in Amman, Jordan, killing at least 56 people and injuring at least 115 others;

Whereas the terrorist attacks on Amman, Jordan, were senseless and barbaric acts carried out against innocent civilians;

Whereas Al Qaeda in Iraq has claimed responsibility for the terrorist attacks in Amman, Jordan;

Whereas the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan have been targeted in several attempted terrorist attacks over the past few years;

Whereas the people of Jordan have a long and enduring friendship with the people of the United States and their close cooperation in political, economic, and humanitarian endeavors has benefitted both nations and the people of the Middle East region;

Whereas the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a stalwart ally of the United States in the global war against terrorism;

Whereas the people of the United States stand in solidarity with the people of Jordan in fighting terrorism;

Whereas the Government of the United States immediately condemned the terrorist attacks and extended the support and condolences of the people of the United States to the people of Jordan; and

Whereas on September 12, 2001, in a letter to President George W. Bush condemning the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States, King Abdullah of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan stated that “the people of Jordan join the people of the United States in our absolute condemnation of the terrorist aggression against your nation . . . our hearts reach out to the victims and their families, and we honor the selfless men and women who have risked their lives to aid the injured and suffering . . . be assured that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, its leaders and people stand with you against the perpetrators of these terrorist atrocities. We denounce the violence and hatred they represent.”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) condemns, in the strongest terms, the senseless and barbaric terrorist attacks on the innocent people of Amman, Jordan, on November 9, 2005;

(2) expresses its condolences to the families and friends of those individuals who were killed in the attacks and expresses its sympathies to those individuals who have been injured;

(3) expresses the strong and continued solidarity of the people and Government of the