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Original  Amendment

CLERK OF THE CLERK  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

U.S. House of Representatives  
110<sup>th</sup> Congress

**MEMBER / OFFICER  
POST-TRAVEL DISCLOSURE FORM**

This form is for disclosing the receipt of travel expenses from a private source for meetings, speaking engagements, fact-finding trips or similar events in connection with official duties. You need not disclose government-funded or political travel on this form, or travel that is unrelated to official duties. This form does not eliminate the need to report all privately-funded travel on the Member or officer's annual Financial Disclosure Statement. In accordance with clause 5 of House Rule 25, complete this form and file it with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, B-106 Cannon House Office Building, within 15 days after travel is completed. The Clerk is to make these forms available to the public as soon as possible after they are received. *Obtain the dollar amounts from the sponsor; if exact dollar amounts are unavailable, provide a good faith estimate.*

Name of Member or Officer (print or type): Congressman Lloyd Doggett

Name of Accompanying Family Member (if any): Libby Doggett

Relationship to Member/Officer:  Spouse  Child  Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Departure and Date of Return: August 14-August 24, 2008

Dates at personal expense: August 15, 16, 17, 23

Itinerary (cities of departure - destination - return): Cong. Doggett: Austin-Paris-Denver\*

Mrs. Doggett: Washington, DC-Paris-Denver\*

Sponsor(s) (who paid for the trip): The Aspen Institute Congressional Program

Describe meetings and events attended (attach additional pages if necessary): \_\_\_\_\_

see attached agenda

Attached to this form are EACH of the following (signify "yes" for each item by checking the corresponding box):

1.  the Private Sponsor Travel Certification Form completed by trip sponsor, including all attachments;
2.  the Privately-Sponsored Travel Approval Form completed by the Member or officer; *and*
3.  the Committee on Standards' letter approving my participation on this trip.

I represent that I participated in each of the activities reflected in the sponsor's agenda (signify "yes" by checking box):

If not, explain: \_\_\_\_\_

\*Aspen only paid for return travel to Dallas, not separate leg to Denver

**DOGGETT**



**TRIP EXPENSES:**

	Total Transportation Expenses	Total Lodging Expenses	Total Meal Expenses
For Member or Officer:	3803.50	\$2250	\$625
For accompanying family member:	3434.50	0	\$625

	Other Expenses (dollar amount)	Specific Nature of Expenses (e.g., taxi, parking, registration fee, etc.)
For Member or Officer:		
For accompanying family member:		

I certify that the information contained in this form is true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge. I have determined that all of the expenses listed above were necessary and that the travel was in connection with my duties as a Member or Officer of the U.S. House of Representatives and would not create the appearance that I am using public office for private gain.

SIGNATURE OF MEMBER OR OFFICER:

DATE: 09/05/2008





THE ASPEN INSTITUTE  
*Congressional Program*

# **Islam: Governance and Ideology and U.S. Policy**

August 17 - 23, 2008  
Paris, France

## **Sunday, August 17**

Participants depart the United States

## **Monday, August 18**

Participants arrive during the day

6:30-9:00pm Working Dinner

- (Seating is arranged to expose participants to diverse views and provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas on conference topics. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily)

**• MEETING SITE WILL BE THE CONCORDE ROOM •**

*Funding for the project is provided by Carnegie Corporation of New York*

## **TUESDAY, August 19**

8:00-9:00 am Breakfast buffet  
(scholars will meet for a briefing in a separate area of the room)

9:00 am **Framework of the Conference**  
Dick Clark

9:15 am **Violent Islamic Networks and Their Meaning for U.S. Policy**  
Peter Bergen, Harvard University

Al Qaeda may be the most notorious Islamic terror network but it is not the only one dedicated to the violent overthrow of western democracies and Muslim autocracies. Others include Jemaah Islamiyya, which is active in Southeast Asia, and the Moroccan Islamic Combat Group and Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, which are active in North Africa and Europe. It is important to understand the philosophy and modus operandi of these groups, what they believe in, what they hope to achieve, and their chosen methods for attaining these goals. It is also necessary to examine the links and cooperation among these terror networks.

- Is the ultimate goal of the violent Islamic networks the eviction of the West from Muslim lands or the establishment of the Ummah?
- Is the overthrow of autocratic Islamic regimes a necessary step in the process or can these regimes be co-opted?
- Is the use of suicide missions part of the ideology of the groups or merely an effective tactical method of warfare?
- How relevant is Osama Bin Laden today? What will be the impact on al Qaeda if he dies of natural causes, is killed, or captured?

10:30 am Coffee break

10:45 am Session resumes

12:15 pm Policy implications from the morning discussion  
(Members of Congress)

1:00 pm Working lunch  
(Discussion continues)

2:30 pm Adjourn

3:00-4:00 pm Meetings between Members of Congress and individual scholars

6:30-9:00 pm Working Dinner  
(Seating is arranged to expose participants to diverse views and provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas on conference topics. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily).

### **Wednesday, August 20**

8:00-9:00 am Breakfast buffet

9:00 am **Islamic Parties in the Arab World:  
What They Stand for and How They Would Govern**  
Shafeeq Ghabra, Kuwait University, Kuwait City

The success of the FIS (Islamic Salvation Front), Hamas and Hezbollah in democratic elections in Algeria, Palestine and Lebanon has led many to believe that Islamic political parties have a simple agenda: "One man, one vote, one time." The endless crackdowns by the Egyptian government against the Muslim Brotherhood reflect this fear. Yet Islamic parties have participated in peaceful elections and assemblies in some Arab countries including Jordan and Kuwait. To what extent can one generalize about Islamic parties in the Arab world? What common features do they have? What is their perspective on western democracy with its strong emphasis on individual freedoms and human rights?

- Which have been the most successful and most troubling experiences with Islamic parties in the Arab world?
- What are the main differences between the key Islamic parties?
- Is there a moderate wing to the Muslim brotherhood? What are its views on social rights?
- What are the latest developments in political reform in the Gulf countries?

10:30 am Coffee break

10:45 am Session resumes

12:15 pm Policy implications from the morning discussion  
(Members of Congress)

1:00 pm Working Lunch  
(Discussion continues)

2:30 pm Adjourn

3:00-4:00 pm Meetings between Members of Congress and individual scholars

6:30-9:00 pm Working Dinner  
(Seating is arranged to expose participants to diverse views and provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas on conference topics. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily).

### **Thursday, August 21**

8:00-9:00 am Breakfast buffet

9:00 am **Muslims in Europe:  
Distinctions and Similarities with the U.S. Experience**  
Justin Vaisse, Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Paris

Europe faces a serious challenge from its growing Muslim population. However, there are significant differences among the Muslim communities in each European country. France and Spain's Muslims are mainly of North African background; Germany's Muslims herald from Turkey and Bosnia; Britain's Muslims are mainly from South Asia. The smaller European countries such as Denmark and Holland have faced traumatic confrontations with Islamic extremists and strong political backlash against Muslim immigration is now underway. Perhaps the most serious issue is the emergence of European born Islamic extremists who are prepared to conduct acts of mass violence against the civilian populations. The bombings and attempted bombings in London are prime examples of such acts.

- Which European countries have been the most and least successful in confronting the security, social and economic consequences of the Islamic challenge?
- How much Islamic anger is based on social and economic conditions as distinct from religious antagonisms?
- Is growing anti-Semitism in Europe primarily a Muslim issue related to the Arab-Israeli conflict or are other factors at work?
- What is the relationship between the extremism of Europe's Muslims and the generational factor?
- What lessons should U.S. decision-makers draw from the European experience?

10:30 am Coffee break

10:45 am Session resumes



- 12:15 pm Policy implications from the morning discussion  
(Members of Congress)
- 1:00 pm Buffet lunch  
(Discussion continues)
- 2:30 pm Adjourn
- 5:00-6:30 pm **Mutual Perceptions and Misperceptions:  
Islamic and American Attitudes**  
Dalia Mogahed, Gallup Center for Muslim Studies
- What do opinion polls tell us about Muslim attitudes toward American society, the war on terrorism, the war in Iraq and the role of Islam in modern society?
- 6:30-9:00 pm Working Dinner  
(Seating is arranged to expose participants to diverse views and provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas on conference topics. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily).

### **Friday, August 22**

- 8:00-9:00 am Breakfast buffet
- 9:00 am **Islamist Parties in Southeast Asia: The Experience to Date**  
Robin Bush, The Asia Foundation, Jakarta

Since 9/11 Americans have been preoccupied with the role and behavior of Islamic parties in the Middle East. Far less attention has been paid to the role Islamic parties play in the politics of Southeast Asia. Yet Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim country and Malaysia is one of the most successful. There have been horrific acts of terror in the region, most notably the Bali bombings in 2002 and 2005 which were directed against western tourists, mainly from Australia. It is important to understand the experience of the Southeast Asian countries in dealing with their terrorism problems and the challenges they pose for governance.

- What are the basic attitudes of the key Islamic parties of Southeast Asia toward the West, secularism and civic society, including minority rights?
- Has terrorism in Southeast Asia changed the attitude and behavior of moderate Islamic parties towards extremism? Are their policies successful? What is the linkage between Islamic extremism and separatism?
- What are the similarities and dissimilarities between Southeast Asian Islamic parties and their counterparts in the Middle East and South Asia?

- How do the Islamic parties relate to the growing role of China, India and Japan in their region?

10:30 am	Coffee break
10:45 am	Session resumes
12:15 pm	Policy implications from the morning discussion (Members of Congress)
1:00 pm	Buffet lunch (Discussion continues)
2:30 pm	Adjourn
3:00-4:00 pm	Meetings between Members of Congress and individual scholars
6:30-9:00 pm	Working Dinner (Seating is arranged to expose participants to diverse views and provide an opportunity for an exchange of ideas on conference topics. Scholars and lawmakers are rotated daily).

### **Saturday, August 23**

TRAVEL DAY