

the release of the Panchen Lama. With this action, I am also hoping to see a serious and substantive discussion of the continued human rights violations in China and Tibet. I will continue to communicate these objectives directly to the administration and the Chinese leadership. Specifically, I strongly believe we should urge the Chinese leadership: To release the Panchen Lama and allow him to pursue his traditional role at Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Tibet; and to enter into dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives in order to find a negotiated solution for genuine autonomy that respects the rights of all Tibetans.

Today, across America Tibetans and their supporters are staging events to draw international attention and support for Tibet. This includes five Tibetan men who are biking from the state capitol in St. Paul, MN, to the Chinese Embassy in Chicago. There, they are calling for the release of the Panchen Lama, the second highest leader in Tibetan Buddhism. Today, I ask that the Senate join their cause. Free the Panchen Lama.

I offer my deepest respect and prayers to them and to the countless brave men and women who have lost their lives in the struggle to bring freedom and democracy to Tibet. It is my hope that the United States will be "on the right side of history" by pressing hard for negotiations and a peaceful solution to the Tibetan situation, in accordance with U.N. resolutions.

Finally, I would like to commend the Tibetan people, who under the leadership of the Dalai Lama, have remained steadfast in their commitment to non-violence. While in other parts of the world individuals seeking freedom have employed any means available, including violence and terrorism, the Tibetans have not altered from the path of nonviolence, even while their homeland, their families, their religion, and their culture are decimated. To turn away from the Tibetan people in their hour of need, would send a message to the world that the international community does not care about what is just. I urge Tibetans to stay the course of nonviolence.●

**SENATE RESOLUTION 253—REITERATING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE RISE OF ANTI-SEMITIC VIOLENCE IN EUROPE**

Mr. SMITH of Oregon (for himself, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. HATCH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 253

Whereas many countries in Europe are protectors of human rights and have stood as shining examples of freedom and liberty to the world;

Whereas freedom of religion is guaranteed by all Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) participating states;

Whereas the 1990 Copenhagen Concluding Document declares all participating OSCE States will "unequivocally condemn" anti-Semitism and take effective measures to protect individuals from anti-Semitic violence;

Whereas anti-Semitism was one of the most destructive forces unleashed during the last century;

Whereas there has been a startling rise in attacks on Jewish community institutions in cities across Europe in the last 18 months;

Whereas these violent incidents have targeted youth such as an assault on a Jewish teen soccer team in Bondy, France on 4/11/02 and the brutal beating of two Jewish students in Berlin, Germany, the burning of Jewish schools in Creteil and Marseille, France and even the stoning of a bus carrying Jewish schoolchildren;

Whereas attacks on Jewish houses of worship have been reported in many cities including Antwerp, Brussels, and Marseille and as recently as April 22nd an automatic weapon attack on a synagogue in Charleroi, Belgium;

Whereas the statue in Paris of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who was the victim of anti-Semitic accusations and became a symbol of this prejudice in the last century, was defaced with anti-Jewish emblems;

Whereas the French Ministry of Interior documented hundreds of crimes against Jews and Jewish institutions in France in just the first two weeks of April 2002;

Whereas the revitalization of European right wing movements, such as the strong showing of the National Front party in France's presidential election, reaffirm the urgency for governments to assert a strong public stance against anti-Semitism, as well as other forms of xenophobia and intolerance;

Whereas some government leaders have repeatedly dismissed the significance of these attacks and attributed them to hooliganism and Muslim immigrant youth expressing solidarity with Palestinians;

Whereas the legitimization of armed struggle against Israeli civilians by some governments voting in the UN Commission on Human Rights has emboldened some individuals and organizations to lash out against Jews and Jewish institutions;

Whereas hostility frustration and disaffection over violence in the Middle East must never be permitted to justify personal attacks on Jewish citizens;

Whereas when governments have raised a strong moral voice against anti-Semitism and worked to promote and implement educational initiatives which foster tolerance, we have seen success; and

Whereas, Congress recognizes the vital historical alliance between nations of Europe and the United States and has high regard for the commitment of our allies to fighting discrimination, hatred, and violence on racial, ethnic or religious grounds,

*Resolved*, (a) That it is the sense of the Senate that Congress calls upon European governments to—

(1) acknowledge publicly and without reservation the anti-Semitic character of the attacks as violations of human rights; and to utilize the full power of its law enforcement tools to investigate the crimes and punish the perpetrators;

(2) decry the rationalizing of anti-Jewish attitudes and even violent attacks against Jews as merely a result of justified popular frustration with the conflict in the Middle East; and

(3) take measures to protect and ensure the security of Jewish citizens and their institutions, many of whom suffered so grievously in Europe in the past century.

(b) Further, it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) both Congress and the Administration must raise this issue in its bilateral contacts;

(2) the State Department's Annual Country Reports on Human Rights should thoroughly document this phenomenon, not just in Europe but worldwide; and

(3) the Commission on International Religious Freedom should continue to document and report on this phenomenon in Europe and worldwide.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 254—DESIGNATING APRIL 29, 2002, THROUGH MAY 3, 2002, AS "NATIONAL CHARTER SCHOOLS WEEK," AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself, Mr. GREGG, Mr. CARPER, Mr. HUTCHINSON, and Mr. BAYH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 254

Whereas charter schools are public schools authorized by a designated public body and operating on the principles of accountability, parental involvement, choice, and autonomy;

Whereas in exchange for the flexibility and autonomy given to charter schools, they are held accountable by their sponsors for improving student achievement and for their financial and other operations;

Whereas 37 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have passed laws authorizing charter schools;

Whereas 37 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will have received substantial assistance from the Federal Government by the end of the current fiscal year for planning, startup, and implementation of charter schools since their authorization in 1994 under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.);

Whereas 34 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are serving more than 500,000 students in more than 2,431 charter schools during the 2001-2002 school year;

Whereas charter schools can be vehicles for improving student academic achievement for the students who attend them, for stimulating change and improvement in all public schools, and for benefiting all public school students;

Whereas charter schools must meet the same Federal student academic achievement accountability requirements as all public schools, and often set higher and additional goals, to ensure that they are of high quality and truly accountable to the public;

Whereas charter schools assess and evaluate students annually and often more frequently, and charter school student academic achievement is directly linked to charter school existence;

Whereas charter schools give parents new freedom to choose their public school, charter schools routinely measure parental approval, and charter schools must prove their ongoing and increasing success to parents, policymakers, and their communities;

Whereas two-thirds of charter schools report having a waiting list, the average size of such a waiting list is nearly one-half of the school's enrollment, and the total number of students on all such waiting lists is enough to fill another 1,000 average-sized charter schools;

Whereas students in charter schools nationwide have similar demographic characteristics as students in all public schools;

Whereas charter schools in many States serve significant numbers of students from families with lower income, minority students, and students with disabilities, and in a majority of charter schools almost half of the students are considered at risk or are former dropouts;

Whereas charter schools have enjoyed broad bipartisan support from the Administration, Congress, State Governors and legislatures, educators, and parents across the Nation; and

Whereas charter schools are laboratories of reform and serve as models of how to educate children as effectively as possible: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates April 29, 2002, through May 3, 2002, as “National Charter Schools Week”;

(1) honors the 10th anniversary of the opening of the Nation’s first charter school;

(2) acknowledges and commends the charter school movement and charter schools, teachers, parents, and students across the Nation for their ongoing contributions to education and improving and strengthening the Nation’s public school system;

(3) supports the goals of National Charter Schools Week, an event sponsored by charter schools and charter school organizations across the Nation and established to recognize the significant impacts, achievements, and innovations of the Nation’s charter schools; and

(4) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to conduct appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities to demonstrate support for charter schools in communities throughout the Nation.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3376. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3352 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3377. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3352 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3378. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3352 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3379. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3352 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3380. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) supra.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3376. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 3352 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 7, line 10, strike “2005” and insert “2007”.

SA 3377. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3352 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 7, line 10, strike “2005” and insert “2007” and

On page 11, line 9, strike “2006” and insert “2008”.

SA 3378. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3352 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 7, line 10, strike “2005” and insert “2006”.

SA 3379. Mr. HARKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3352 proposed by Mr. BAUCUS (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY) to the amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 7, line 10, strike “2005” and insert “2006” and

On page 11, line 9, strike “2006” and insert “2007”.

SA 3380. Mr. BINGAMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2917 proposed by Mr. DASCHLE (for himself and Mr. BINGAMAN) to the bill (S. 517) to authorize funding the Department of Energy to enhance its mission areas through technology transfer and partnerships for fiscal years 2002 through 2006, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 307, after line 3, insert the following:

Subtitle E—Rural and Remote Communities

#### SEC. 941. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Rural and Remote Community Fairness Act”.

#### SEC. 942. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) a modern infrastructure, including energy-efficient housing, electricity, telecommunications, bulk fuel, waste water and potable water service, is a necessary ingredient of a modern society and development of a prosperous economy;

(2) the Nation’s rural and remote communities face critical social, economic and environmental problems, arising in significant measure from the high cost of infrastructure development in sparsely populated and remote areas, that are not adequately addressed by existing Federal assistance programs;

(3) in the past, Federal assistance has been instrumental in establishing electric and other utility service in many developing regions of the Nation, and that Federal assistance continues to be appropriate to ensure that electric and other utility systems in rural areas conform with modern standards of safety, reliability, efficiency and environmental protection; and

(4) the future welfare of the Nation and the well-being of its citizens depend on the establishment and maintenance of viable rural and remote communities as social, economic and political entities.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this subtitle is the development and maintenance of viable rural and remote communities through the provision of efficient housing, and reasonably priced and environmentally sound energy, water, waste water, and bulk fuel, telecommunications and utility services to those communities that do not have those services or who currently bear costs of those services that are significantly above the national average.

#### SEC. 943. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this subtitle:

(1) The term “unit of general local government” means any city, county, town, township, parish, village, borough (organized or unorganized) or other general purpose political subdivision of a State, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa, a combination of such political subdivisions that is recognized by the Secretary; and the District of Columbia; or any other appropriate organization of citizens of a rural and remote community that the Secretary may identify.

(2) The term “population” means total resident population based on data compiled by the United States Bureau of the Census and referable to the same point or period in time.

(3) The Term “Native American group” means any Indian tribe, band, group, and nation, including Alaska Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos, and any Alaskan Native Village, of the United States, which is considered an eligible recipient under the Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93–638) or was considered an eligible recipient under chapter 67 of title 31, United States Code, prior to the repeal of such chapter.

(4) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Energy, as appropriate.

(5) The term “rural and remote community” means a unit of local general government or Native American group which is served by an electric utility that has 10,000