

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 April 11, 2002, 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 22 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 U.N. 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: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That (a) the Senate calls upon European governments to—

(1) acknowledge publicly and without reservation the anti-Semitic character of the attacks as violations of human rights;

(2) utilize the full power of their law enforcement tools to investigate the crimes and punish the perpetrators;

(3) 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;

(4) 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; and

(5) make a concerted effort to cultivate an atmosphere of cooperation and reconciliation among the Jewish and non-Jewish residents of Europe.

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

(1) both Congress and the Administration should raise this issue in their 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.

CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 263) congratulating the Republic of Croatia on the 10th anniversary of its recognition by the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment.

[Omit the parts in black brackets and insert the parts printed in italic.]

S. RES. 263

Whereas the United States recognized the Republic of Croatia on April 7, 1992, acknowledging the decision of the Croatian people to live in an independent, democratic, and sovereign country;

Whereas, during the 10 years since the recognition, the people of Croatia have overcome the legacy of the autocratic Tudjman government and persevered in building a democratic society, based on the rule of law, respect for human rights, and a free market economy, as shown by the democratic parliamentary and presidential elections held in January and February 2000;

Whereas the people and Government of the Republic of Croatia share the democratic values of the international community and the responsibility to uphold them, actively promoting democratic values in international organizations;

Whereas Croatia, cooperating on the basis of partnership and solidarity, participates in the Vilnius Group, which is committed to the common values of security and democratic stability through future North Atlantic Treaty Organization membership;

Whereas Croatia is a reliable friend and ally of the United States, actively contributing to the stabilization of South Central Europe; and

Whereas Croatia immediately positioned itself within the antiterrorism coalition of nations, sharing the common interests and values of the free and democratic world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

[(1) commends the Republic of Croatia for the significant progress it has made during the past decade, and encourages its democratic orientation and further strengthening of respect for human rights, the rule of law, and the free market;

[(2) supports the Republic of Croatia's aspirations to become a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), welcomes its commitment to the reforms required for NATO membership, acknowledges the importance of its continued commitment to those reforms, and recommends its acceptance into the Membership Action Plan at the NATO Ministerial in Reykjavik, Iceland in May 2002;

[(3) encourages Croatia's continued contributions in bringing peace, stability, and prosperity to the region of South Central Europe, including continuing its cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; and

[(4) recognizes the important role of the Croatian-American community in supporting the strengthening of bilateral relations between the United States and the Republic of Croatia.]

(1) commends the Republic of Croatia for the significant progress it has made during the past decade, and encourages its democratic orientation and further strengthening of respect for human rights, the rule of law, and the free market;

(2) supports the aspirations of the Republic of Croatia to become a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), welcomes its commitment to the reforms required for NATO membership, acknowledges the importance of its continued commitment to those reforms, and congratulates it on its acceptance into the Membership Action Plan at the NATO Ministerial in Reykjavik, Iceland;

(3) encourages Croatia's continued contributions in bringing peace, stability, and prosperity to the region of South Central Europe, including continuing its cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; and

(4) recognizes the important role of the Croatian-American community in supporting the strengthening of bilateral relations between the United States and the Republic of Croatia.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 263), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 263

Whereas the United States recognized the Republic of Croatia on April 7, 1992, acknowledging the decision of the Croatian people to live in an independent, democratic, and sovereign country;

Whereas, during the 10 years since the recognition, the people of Croatia have overcome the legacy of the autocratic Tudjman government and persevered in building a democratic society, based on the rule of law, respect for human rights, and a free market economy, as shown by the democratic parliamentary and presidential elections held in January and February 2000;

Whereas the people and Government of the Republic of Croatia share the democratic values of the international community and the responsibility to uphold them, actively promoting democratic values in international organizations;

Whereas Croatia, cooperating on the basis of partnership and solidarity, participates in the Vilnius Group, which is committed to the common values of security and democratic stability through future North Atlantic Treaty Organization membership;

Whereas Croatia is a reliable friend and ally of the United States, actively contributing to the stabilization of South Central Europe; and

Whereas Croatia immediately positioned itself within the antiterrorism coalition of nations, sharing the common interests and values of the free and democratic world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the Republic of Croatia for the significant progress it has made during the past decade, and encourages its democratic orientation and further strengthening of respect for human rights, the rule of law, and the free market;

(2) supports the aspirations of the Republic of Croatia to become a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), welcomes its commitment to the reforms required for NATO membership, acknowledges the importance of its continued commitment to those reforms, and congratulates it on its acceptance into the Membership Action Plan at the NATO Ministerial in Reykjavik, Iceland;

(3) encourages Croatia's continued contributions in bringing peace, stability, and

prosperity to the region of South Central Europe, including continuing its cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; and

(4) recognizes the important role of the Croatian-American community in supporting the strengthening of bilateral relations between the United States and the Republic of Croatia.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN TIBET

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 406, S. Res. 252.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 252) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding human rights violations in Tibet, the Panchen Lama, and the need for dialogue between the Chinese leadership and the Dalai Lama or his representatives.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble.

[Omit the parts in black brackets and insert the parts printed in italic.]

S. RES. 252

[Whereas Hu Jintao, Vice President of the People's Republic of China and former Party Secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Region, will visit the United States in April and May of 2002;

[Whereas Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was taken from his home by Chinese authorities on May 17, 1995, at the age of 6, shortly after being recognized as the 11th incarnation of the Panchen Lama by the Dalai Lama;

[Whereas the forced disappearance of the Panchen Lama violates fundamental freedoms enshrined in international human rights covenants to which the People's Republic of China is a party, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

[Whereas the use of religious belief as the primary criteria for repression against Tibetans reflects a continuing pattern of grave human rights violations that have occurred since the invasion of Tibet in 1949-50;

[Whereas the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2001 states that repressive social and political controls continue to limit the fundamental freedoms of Tibetans and risk undermining Tibet's unique cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage, and that repeated requests for access to the Panchen Lama to confirm his well-being and whereabouts have been denied; and

[Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to respond positively to efforts by the Dalai Lama to enter into dialogue based on his proposal for genuine autonomy within the People's Republic of China with a view to safeguarding the distinct identity of Tibet and protecting the human rights of the Tibetan people: Now, therefore, be it]

Whereas Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was taken from his home by Chinese authorities on May 17, 1995, at the age of 6, shortly after being recognized as the 11th incarnation of the Panchen Lama by the Dalai Lama;

Whereas the forced disappearance of the Panchen Lama violates fundamental freedoms enshrined in international human rights cov-

enants to which the People's Republic of China is a party, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Whereas the use of religious belief as a criterion for repression against Tibetans reflects a continuing pattern of grave human rights violations that have occurred since the invasion of Tibet in 1949-50;

Whereas the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2001 states that repressive social and political controls continue to limit the fundamental freedoms of Tibetans and risk undermining Tibet's unique cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage, and that repeated requests for access to the Panchen Lama to confirm his well-being and whereabouts have been denied;

Whereas the releases of political prisoners Ngawang Choephel, a 36-year-old ethnomusicologist on January 20, 2002, after 6 years in prison, and Tanak Jigme Sangpo, a 76-year-old schoolteacher on March 31, 2002, after 32 years in prison, were facilitated in part by diplomatic efforts of the United States Government and are welcome, modest developments in the campaign to encourage the Chinese Government to respect human rights, including religious freedom, and to release remaining prisoners of conscience;

Whereas the appointment of the Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs, Paula J. Dobriansky, as the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues is a sign of the high priority the United States Government places on the political and religious liberties of the people of Tibet; and

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to respond positively to efforts by the Dalai Lama to enter into dialogue based on his proposal for genuine autonomy within the People's Republic of China with a view to safeguarding the distinct identity of Tibet and protecting the human rights of the Tibetan people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

[That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) Vice President Hu Jintao should be made aware of congressional concern for the Panchen Lama and the need to resolve the situation in Tibet through dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives; and

(2) the Government of the People's Republic of China should—

(A) release the Panchen Lama and allow him to pursue his traditional role at Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Tibet; and

(B) 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.]

That it is the sense of the Senate that the Government of the People's Republic of China should—

(1) release the Panchen Lama and allow him to pursue his traditional role at the Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Tibet; and

(2) 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.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to; the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; the amendment to the preamble be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, without any intervening action or debate.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 252), as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. RES. 252

Whereas Gedhun Choekyi Nyima was taken from his home by Chinese authorities on May 17, 1995, at the age of 6, shortly after being recognized as the 11th incarnation of the Panchen Lama by the Dalai Lama;

Whereas the forced disappearance of the Panchen Lama violates fundamental freedoms enshrined in international human rights covenants to which the People's Republic of China is a party, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

Whereas the use of religious belief as a criterion for repression against Tibetans reflects a continuing pattern of grave human rights violations that have occurred since the invasion of Tibet in 1949-50;

Whereas the State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 2001 states that repressive social and political controls continue to limit the fundamental freedoms of Tibetans and risk undermining Tibet's unique cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage, and that repeated requests for access to the Panchen Lama to confirm his well-being and whereabouts have been denied;

Whereas the releases of political prisoners Ngawang Choephel, a 36-year-old ethnomusicologist on January 20, 2002, after 6 years in prison, and Tanak Jigme Sangpo, a 76-year-old schoolteacher on March 31, 2002, after 32 years in prison, were facilitated in part by diplomatic efforts of the United States Government and are welcome, modest developments in the campaign to encourage the Chinese Government to respect human rights, including religious freedom, and to release remaining prisoners of conscience;

Whereas the appointment of the Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs, Paula J. Dobriansky, as the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues is a sign of the high priority the United States Government places on the political and religious liberties of the people of Tibet; and

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has failed to respond positively to efforts by the Dalai Lama to enter into dialogue based on his proposal for genuine autonomy within the People's Republic of China with a view to safeguarding the distinct identity of Tibet and protecting the human rights of the Tibetan people: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

That it is the sense of the Senate that the Government of the People's Republic of China should—

(1) release the Panchen Lama and allow him to pursue his traditional role at the Tashi Lhunpo monastery in Tibet; and

(2) 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.

DESIGNATING JUNE 5, 2002, AS
"NATIONAL HUNGER AWARE-
NESS DAY"

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 280, submitted earlier by Senators DURBIN, LUGAR, and SMITH of Oregon.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows: