

removal of monks from Kirti Monastery, including an explanation of the pretext or conditions under which monks were removed and their current whereabouts;

(5) commends His Holiness the Dalai Lama for his decision to devolve his political power in favor of a democratic system;

(6) congratulates Tibetans living in exile for holding, on March 20, 2011, a competitive, multi-candidate election that was free, fair, and met international electoral standards;

(7) reaffirms the unwavering friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Tibet; and

(8) both—

(A) calls on the Department of State to fully implement the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002 (subtitle B of title VI of Public Law 107-228; 22 U.S.C. 6901 note), including the stipulation that the Secretary of State seek “to establish an office in Lhasa, Tibet, to monitor political, economic, and cultural developments in Tibet”, and also to provide consular protection and citizen services in emergencies; and

(B) urges that the agreement to permit China to open further diplomatic missions in the United States should be contingent upon the establishment of a United States Government consulate in Lhasa, Tibet.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today with Senators LIEBERMAN, RUBIO, BOXER, DURBIN, MCCAIN, WEBB, and MARK UDALL to submit a resolution expressing our deep concern about the current situation in Tibet and our steadfast support for the Tibetan people.

Once again, we have seen how harsh and counterproductive Chinese policies have heightened tensions and led to deadly violence.

According to press reports and the International Campaign for Tibet, since the beginning of the Chinese New Year on Monday, security forces in Sichuan province have opened fire three times on Tibetans who gathered peacefully to protest Chinese policies on Tibet.

At least six Tibetans have been killed and many more wounded.

These attacks come on top of a recent spate of self-immolations mostly by Tibetan monks and nuns.

Since March 2011, at least 16 Tibetans, including four this month alone, have set themselves on fire and at least 12 have died.

I know I join my colleagues in mourning these tragic deaths and the death of Tibetans in this latest round of unrest.

In addition, I call on Chinese security forces to exercise maximum restraint and stop targeting Tibetan protesters.

Violence is not the answer to the legitimate grievances of the Tibetan people.

We must raise our voice with this resolution to call on Beijing to respect the right of Tibetans to practice their own religion freely and preserve their distinct cultural and linguistic identity.

This resolution mourns the death of Tibetans who have self-immolated and deplores the repressive policies targeting Tibetans; calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to suspend implementation of religious

control regulations, reassess religious and security policies implemented since 2008 in Tibet, and resume a dialogue with Tibetan Buddhist leaders, including the Dalai Lama or his representatives, to resolve underlying grievances; calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to release all persons that have been arbitrarily detained; to cease the intimidation, harassment and detention of peaceful protestors; and to allow unrestricted access to journalists, foreign diplomats, and international organizations to Tibet.

The resolution commends His Holiness the Dalai Lama for his decision to devolve his political power in favor of a democratic system; congratulates Tibetans living in exile for holding, on March 20, 2011, a competitive, multi-candidate election that was free, fair, and met international electoral standards; and reaffirms the unwavering friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Tibet.

Over the past several years I have been following the situation in Tibet with increasing concern.

I became involved in this issue when I first met His Holiness the Dalai Lama during a trip to India and Nepal in the fall of 1978.

At that time, as Mayor, I invited His Holiness to visit San Francisco and he accepted.

In September 1979, I was delighted to welcome the Dalai Lama to San Francisco to receive his first public recognition in the United States.

He inspired me to act and I have had the privilege to call him a friend for over 30 years.

Over this time, I have come to the view that Chinese policies on Tibet are intended to suppress the Tibetan culture and people.

These policies include punitive security measures including permanently placing Chinese officials in monasteries; surveillance, mass arrests, and detentions; and restrictions on freedom to practice religion including requiring monks to denounce the Dalai Lama.

We have seen how these policies have created an atmosphere of despair, hopelessness, and frustration among many Tibetans.

Despite nine rounds of talks between the United Front Work Department of the Communist Party of China and envoys of His Holiness, a comprehensive solution to the Tibetan issue remains out of reach.

As a friend of China and the Dalai Lama, I am saddened to see the situation in Tibet deteriorate to this point.

The Dalai Lama has been trying to engage the Chinese leadership for over fifty years.

In the 1990s, I carried three letters to President Jiang Zemin from the Dalai Lama requesting a face to face meeting.

In my view, the Dalai Lama's concerns are driven by a strong Tibetan belief and experience that the Chinese

Government continues to suppress the Tibetan culture and way of life.

As my colleagues know, the Dalai Lama has made it clear that he does not support independence for Tibet, but rather meaningful cultural and religious autonomy for the Tibetan people within the People's Republic of China.

Most recently, in his March 2011 statement marking the 52nd anniversary of the peaceful Tibetan uprising he stated:

In our efforts to solve the issue of Tibet, we have consistently pursued the mutually beneficial Middle-Way Approach, which seeks genuine autonomy for the Tibetan people within the [People's Republic of China].

The newly elected prime minister of the Tibetan government-in-exile, Dr. Lobsang Sangay, has affirmed this policy in his inaugural address:

Guided by the wisdom of our forefathers and foremothers, we will continue the Middle-Way policy, which seeks genuine autonomy for Tibet within the People's Republic of China.

Despite these repeated and unequivocal statements, Beijing continues to insist that His Holiness seeks independence for Tibet.

I am stunned that this message has fallen on deaf ears.

Let there be no doubt: the clear goal of His Holiness and the Tibetan people is autonomy within China.

This autonomy can only come about through meaningful dialogue and negotiation, not actions that would undermine Tibetan culture.

As such, I urge the administration to work with our friends and allies in the international community and call on the Chinese Government to begin a substantive dialogue with the Dalai Lama on national reconciliation, respect for the Tibetan culture, and meaningful autonomy for Tibet.

I urge my colleagues to stand up for the Tibetan people and support this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 357—COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BATTLE TO THE CIVIL WAR

Mr. McCONNELL (for himself and Mr. PAUL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 357

Whereas the Battle of Mill Springs, which took place on January 19, 1862, in Pulaski and Wayne Counties in Kentucky, was the first significant victory for the Union Army in the Civil War, according to the National Park Service;

Whereas Confederate General Felix Zollicoffer, who died at the Battle of Mill Springs, was one of the first generals to die in the Civil War;

Whereas the Battle of Mill Springs was the second largest battle to take place in Kentucky during the Civil War, engaging over 10,000 soldiers;

Whereas the outcome of the Battle of Mill Springs opened the path for the Union Army

to move through Kentucky and into Tennessee, affecting the outcome of the Civil War;

Whereas Mill Springs Battlefield has been designated as a National Historic Landmark by the Department of the Interior;

Whereas the Mill Springs Battlefield Association, along with volunteers in the surrounding community, has made significant strides in preserving the historic site of the battle and educating the public about the historic event that took place at that site;

Whereas the Mill Springs Battlefield Association Visitor Center provides visitors with battlefield tours, access to Civil War artifacts, and a Civil War library; and

Whereas more than 50,000 visitors have traveled to the uniquely preserved battlefield, which spans nearly 500 acres: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Mill Springs;

(2) recognizes—

(A) the work of the Mill Springs Battlefield Association in acquiring, preserving, and maintaining Mill Springs Battlefield for posterity; and

(B) the continuing effort of the Mill Springs Battlefield Association to educate the public about this significant historic event;

(3) encourages the people of the United States to visit Mill Springs Battlefield on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Mill Springs; and

(4) recognizes—

(A) the contributions of the soldiers who fought in the Battle of Mill Springs; and

(B) the outcome of the Battle of Mill Springs, which helped to preserve the union of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 358—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JANUARY 28, 2012, AS “NATIONAL DATA PRIVACY DAY”

Mr. ROCKEFELLER (for himself, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BEGICH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. PRYOR, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 358

Whereas new and innovative technologies enhance our lives by increasing our ability to communicate, learn, share, and produce;

Whereas integration of new and innovative technologies into our everyday lives has the potential to compromise the privacy of our personal information if appropriate protection is not taken;

Whereas protecting the privacy of personal information is a global imperative for governments, commerce, civil society, and individuals;

Whereas many individuals and companies are unaware of the risks to the privacy of personal information posed by new and innovative technologies, of data protection and privacy laws, or of the specific steps they can take to protect the privacy of personal information;

Whereas “National Data Privacy Day” constitutes an international collaboration and a nationwide effort to educate and raise awareness about data privacy and about protecting the privacy of personal information;

Whereas the fourth annual recognition of “National Data Privacy Day” by Congress would encourage more people nationwide to be aware of data privacy and to protect the privacy of their personal information;

Whereas government officials and agencies from the United States, Canada, and Europe, as well as representatives of businesses and nonprofit organizations, privacy professionals, academic communities, legal scholars, educators, and others with an interest in data privacy are working together on January 28, 2012, to educate and raise awareness about data privacy and about protecting the privacy of personal information;

Whereas on January 28, 2012, privacy professionals and educators are being encouraged to discuss data privacy and security with teens and young adults in schools across the United States, and parents are being encouraged to discuss data privacy and security with their children; and

Whereas January 28, 2012, would be an appropriate day to designate as “National Data Privacy Day”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the designation of January 28, 2012, as “National Data Privacy Day”;

(2) encourages State and local governments to observe the day with appropriate activities and initiatives that raise awareness about data privacy;

(3) encourages privacy professionals and educators to discuss data privacy and security with teens and young adults in schools across the United States;

(4) encourages corporations to take steps to protect the privacy and security of the personal information of their clients and consumers, to design data privacy into products they create wherever possible, and to promote trust in technologies; and

(5) encourages individuals across the United States to learn about data privacy and the specific steps they can take to protect the privacy of their personal information.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 34—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS IN HONOR OF THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF VÁCLAV HAVEL

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. KYL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 34

Whereas Václav Havel, former President of the Czech Republic, passed away on December 18, 2011, at 75 years of age, at his country home in Hrdeček in the Czech Republic;

Whereas Václav Havel was widely recognized and respected throughout the world as a defender of democratic principles and human rights;

Whereas through his extensive writings, Václav Havel courageously challenged the ideology and legitimacy of the authoritarian communist regimes that ruled Central and Eastern Europe during the Cold War;

Whereas Václav Havel, who was imprisoned 3 times by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia for his advocacy of universal human rights and democratic principles, maintained his convictions in the face of repression;

Whereas Václav Havel was one of the leading organizers of Charter 77, a group of 242 individuals who called for the human rights guaranteed under the 1975 Helsinki accords to be realized in Czechoslovakia;

Whereas Václav Havel was a cofounder of the Committee for the Defense of the Un-

justly Prosecuted, an organization dedicated to supporting dissidents and their families, which helped to advance the cause of freedom and justice in Czechoslovakia;

Whereas Václav Havel, as leader of the Civic Forum movement, was a key figure in the 1989 peaceful overthrow of the Czechoslovakian communist government known as the Velvet Revolution;

Whereas following the Velvet Revolution, Václav Havel was democratically elected as President of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in 1990, and after a peaceful partition forming 2 separate states, democratically elected President of the Czech Republic in 1993;

Whereas under the leadership of Václav Havel, the Czech Republic became a prosperous, democratic country and a respected member of the international community;

Whereas under the leadership of Václav Havel, the Czech Republic became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on March 12, 1999, and continues to be a valued friend and treasured ally of the United States;

Whereas during his lifetime, Václav Havel received praise as one of the world's great democratic leaders and awarded many international prizes recognizing his commitment to peace and democratic principles;

Whereas on July 23, 2003, President George W. Bush honored Václav Havel with the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award of the United States Government, for being “one of liberty's great heroes”;

Whereas, after leaving office as president of the Czech Republic in February 2003, Václav Havel remained a voice on behalf of democratic dissidents worldwide and against authoritarian regimes, including Belarus, Iran, Cuba, and Burma;

Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) mourns the loss of Václav Havel and offers its heartfelt condolences to the Havel family and the people of the Czech Republic;

(2) recognizes Václav Havel's courage and commitment to democratic values in the face of communist repression;

(3) recognizes Václav Havel's pivotal historical legacy in defeating the ideology of communism, peacefully ending the Cold War, and building a Europe that is democratic, united, and at peace;

(4) recognizes Václav Havel's solidarity with democratic dissidents throughout the world and support for the expansion of freedom, including in Belarus, Iran, Cuba, and Burma; and

(5) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to the causes of freedom, democracy, and human rights for which Václav Havel stood.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1470. Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BROWN of Massachusetts, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. FRANKEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2038, to prohibit Members of Congress and employees of Congress from using nonpublic information derived from their official positions for personal benefit, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1471. Mr. MCCAIN (for himself, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. ENZI, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. JOHANNIS, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. GRAHAM) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2038, *supra*; which was ordered to lie on the table.