

even though it should never have been registered in the first place. S. 2192 would correct this anomaly by adding functionality as a ground of cancellation of a mark at any time. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the International Trademark Association, and the American Intellectual Property Law Association all support the trademark technical corrections bill. To date, I have not heard any opposition to this amendment.

I hope that after passage of the TLT Act, Congress can get back to work on our other pressing intellectual property issues, namely the Digital Millennium Copyright Act and the Patent Bill, to fortify American intellectual property rights around the world and to help unleash the full potential of America's most creative industries.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to.

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

The amendment (No. 3601) was agreed to.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, as amended; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the bill appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The bill (S. 2193), as amended, was considered read the third time and passed.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF SENATE DOCUMENT

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 280, submitted earlier today by Senators LUGAR and HARKIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 280) directing the printing as a Senate document of a compilation of materials entitled "History of the United States Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry".

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 280) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 280

Resolved,

SECTION 1. PRINTING OF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY.

The Public Printer shall print—

(1) as a Senate document a compilation of materials, with illustrations, entitled "His-

tory of the United States Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry"; and

(2) 100 copies of the document in addition to the usual number.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS ON TIBET AND ON THE UNITED STATES POLICY WITH REGARD TO TIBET

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 500, S. Con. Res. 103.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 103) expressing the sense of Congress in support of the recommendations of the International Commission of Jurists on Tibet and on United States policy with regard to Tibet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment, as follows:

Resolved
That Congress—

(1) expresses grave concern regarding the findings of the December 1997 International Commission of Jurists report on Tibet that—

(A) repression in Tibet has increased steadily since 1994, resulting in heightened control on religious activity; a denunciation campaign against the Dalai Lama unprecedented since the Cultural Revolution; an increase in political arrests; suppression of peaceful protests; and an accelerated movement of Chinese to Tibet; and

(B) in 1997, the People's Republic of China labeled the Tibetan Buddhist culture, which has flourished in Tibet since the seventh century, as a "foreign culture" in order to facilitate indoctrination of Tibetans in Chinese socialist ideology and the process of national and cultural extermination;

(2) supports the recommendations contained in the report referred to in paragraph (1) that—

(A) call on the People's Republic of China—

(i) to enter into discussions with the Dalai Lama or his representatives on a solution to the question of Tibet;

(ii) to ensure respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people; and

(iii) to end those practices which threaten to erode the distinct cultural, religious and national identity of the Tibetan people and, in particular, to cease policies which result in the movement of Chinese people to Tibetan territory;

(B) call on the United Nations General Assembly to resume its debate on the question of Tibet based on its resolutions of 1959, 1961, and 1965; and

(C) call on the Dalai Lama or his representatives to enter into discussions with the Government of the People's Republic of China on a solution to the question of Tibet;

(3) commends the appointment by the Secretary of State of a United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues—

(A) to promote substantive dialogue between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives;

(B) to coordinate United States Government policies, programs, and projects concerning Tibet;

(C) to consult with the Congress on policies relevant to Tibet and the future and welfare of

all Tibetan people, and to report to Congress in partial fulfillment of the requirements of section 536(a) of the Public Law 103-236; and

(D) to advance United States policy which seeks to protect the unique religious, cultural, and linguistic heritage of Tibet, and to encourage improved respect for Tibetan human rights;

(4) calls on the People's Republic of China to release from detention the 9-year old Panchen Lama, Gedhun Cheokyi Nyima, to his home in Tibet from which he was taken on May 17, 1995, and to allow him to pursue his religious studies without interference and according to tradition;

(5) commends the President for publicly urging President Jiang Zemin, during their recent summit meeting in Beijing, to engage in dialogue with the Dalai Lama; and

(6) calls on the President to continue to work to secure an agreement to begin substantive negotiations between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Dalai Lama or his representatives.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be agreed to.

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

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; that the preamble be agreed to; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the concurrent resolution be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 103), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 103

Whereas the International Commission of Jurists is a non-governmental organization founded in 1952 to defend the Rule of Law throughout the world and to work towards the full observance of the provisions in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

Whereas in 1959, 1960, and 1964, the International Commission of Jurists examined Chinese policy in Tibet, violations of human rights in Tibet, and the position of Tibet in international law;

Whereas in 1960, the International Commission of Jurists found "that acts of genocide has been committed in Tibet in an attempt to destroy the Tibetans as a religious group, * * *" and concluded that Tibet was at least "a de facto independent State" prior to 1951 and that Tibet was a "legitimate concern of the United Nations even on the restrictive interpretation of matters 'essentially within the domestic jurisdiction' of a State.";

Whereas these findings were presented to the United Nations General Assembly, which adopted three resolutions (1959, 1961, and 1965) calling on the People's Republic of China to ensure respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life, and to cease practices which deprive the Tibetan people of their fundamental human rights and freedoms including their right to self-determination;

Whereas in December 1997, the International Commission of Jurists issued a fourth report on Tibet, examining human rights and the rule of law, including self-determination;

Whereas the President has repeatedly indicated his support for substantive dialogue