

in Nepal, Burmese in Thailand, and Somalians and Sudanese in Kenya.

Sadly, the number of warehoused refugees may soon increase as violent conflicts continue around the world. According to the recently published 2005 World Refugee Survey, the total number of refugees and asylum seekers worldwide exceeds 11 million, and 21 million more are internally displaced. As these shameful statistics demonstrate, there is far more the world community can do to ease their plight.

The resolution we are offering denounces the practice of warehousing refugees and urges all nations to grant them their basic rights under the Refugee Convention of 1951. Refugee camps are often created quickly to address a crisis. But the solution creates a greater problem, if temporary camps are allowed to become long-term places of confinement.

Under the 1951 Convention, refugees have the right to earn a livelihood, to have a job and earn wages, to practice a profession, to own property, and to have freedom of movement and residence. Warehoused refugees can do none of these things. Unable to work, travel, own property or obtain an education, they live un-lived lives, without the basic freedoms they are entitled to have under the 1951 Convention.

This resolution denounces the practice of warehousing refugees and calls for conditions that enable refugees to exercise their rights. It encourages donor countries, including the United States, to increase their assistance to host countries that allow refugees to live and work among the local population.

It urges the Secretary of State and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to adopt models of refugee assistance that achieve the rights recognized in the Refugee Convention. It also encourages all nations to ratify the Convention, and without reservations, and to enact legislation and policies that protect human rights and end the denial of these rights to any refugees.

The U.S. must strengthen our own commitment and work with other countries to solve this problem.

As a number of authorities have pointed out, we may well have to face an urgent aspect of the issue ourselves if conditions in Iraq continue to deteriorate and significant numbers of Iraqis are free to become refugees because of their ties to us.

Over 130 international organizations support the end of warehousing, including more than 25 agencies based in the United States. Nobel Laureates have condemned this practice, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, and so has the Vatican.

We must find long-term solutions and alternatives to this abominable practice. It is a gross violation of both refugee rights and human rights. It is wrong to squander the immense human potential and condemn human refugees to live in despair and isolation for unacceptable lengths of time.

Refugees around the world depend on us to hear their pleas and respond to the assistance they so desperately need and deserve. We must do all we can to protect the rights and dignity of refugees everywhere.

I look forward to working with our colleagues on both sides of the aisle, as well as in the international community, to pass this important resolution and take steps toward implementing its provisions and achieving its objectives.

SENATE RESOLUTION 178—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE UNITED STATES-EUROPEAN UNION SUMMIT

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

S. RES. 178

Whereas over the past 55 years the United States and the European Union have built a strong transatlantic partnership based upon the common values of freedom, democracy, rule of law, human rights, security, and economic development;

Whereas working together to promote these values globally will serve the mutual political, economic, and security interests of the United States and the European Union;

Whereas cooperation between the United States and the European Union on global security issues such as terrorism, the Middle East peace process, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, ballistic missile technology, and the nuclear activities of rogue nations is important for promoting international peace and security;

Whereas the common efforts of the United States and the European Union have supported freedom in countries such as Lebanon, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Moldova, Belarus, and Uzbekistan;

Whereas through coordination and cooperation during emergencies such as the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami disaster, the AIDS pandemic in Africa, and the ongoing situation in Darfur, the United States and the European Union have mitigated the effects of humanitarian disasters across the globe;

Whereas economic cooperation such as removing impediments to transatlantic trade and investment, expanding regulatory dialogues and exchanges, integrating capital markets, and ensuring the safe and secure movement of people and goods across the Atlantic will increase prosperity and strengthen the partnership between the United States and the European Union; and

Whereas although disagreements between the United States and the European Union have existed on a variety of issues, the transatlantic relationship remains strong and continues to improve: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) welcomes the leadership of the European Union to the 2005 United States-European Union Summit to be held in Washington, DC, on June 20, 2005;

(2) highlights the importance of the United States and the European Union working together to address global challenges;

(3) recommends—

(A) expanded political dialogue between Congress and the European Parliament; and

(B) that the 2005 United States-European Union Summit focus on both short and long-term measures that will allow for vigorous

and active expansion of the transatlantic relationship;

(4) encourages—

(A) the adoption of practical measures to expand the United States-European Union economic relationship by reducing obstacles that inhibit economic integration; and

(B) encourages continued strong and expanded cooperation between Congress and the European Parliament on global security issues.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 797. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. REED, Mr. DURBIN, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6, Reserved; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 798. Mr. PRYOR submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 799. Mr. VOINOVICH (for himself, Mr. CARPER, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6, supra.

SA 800. Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra.

SA 801. Mrs. LINCOLN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 800 submitted by Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS) to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 802. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 803. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 804. Mr. VITTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 805. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6 supra.

SA 806. Mrs. HUTCHISON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 807. Mr. OBAMA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 808. Mr. OBAMA (for himself and Mr. LUGAR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 6, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 797. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. SNOWE, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. SCHUMER, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. REED, Mr. DURBIN, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 6, Reserved; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 424, line 9, strike “SEC. 711” and insert the following:

SEC. 711. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Automobile Fuel Economy Act of 2005”.

SEC. 712. INCREASED AVERAGE FUEL ECONOMY STANDARD FOR LIGHT TRUCKS.

(a) DEFINITION OF LIGHT TRUCK.—Section 32901(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—