Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce a concurrent resolution condemning the destruction of pre-Islamic statues in Afghanistan by the Taliban regime. A similar resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives. This resolution expresses the grave concern of the Congress over the recent destruction of religious treasures in Afghanistan by the Taliban regime, called for the preservation of Buddhist cultural heritage in Afghanistan, and condemned the utter destruction of these irreplaceable cultural treasures, along with all other pre-Islamic statues in the nation, calling them “shrines of infidels.” Mohammed Omar claimed that statues of the human form were at variance with Shari’ah and the tenets of Islam. Shari’ah refers to the laws and way of life prescribed by Allah in the Qur’an, and dictates ideology of faith, behavior, manners, and practical daily life. Destruction of the statues clearly contradicts a basic tenet of the Islamic faith which is tolerance.

The recent destruction of Buddhist statuary is the latest action by the Taliban demonstrating an open disregard for international opinion and basic norms of human behavior which include respect for individuals and their beliefs. Tales of horrific human rights violations continue to be told. Condemnation reports have been issued for political reasons, being held in windowless cells without food and hung by their legs while being beaten with cables. In January of this year, Taliban troops massacred several hundred Hazaras, members of a Muslim ethnic group in the Bamiyan province. This was just the latest in a series of such slaughters. Such executions are not uncommon.

The Renewable Fuels Act of 2001 will lead to at least four billion seven hundred million gallons of ethanol being produced in 2011 compared to one billion, six hundred million gallons today. Under the Act, one gallon of cellulosic ethanol will count for one and one-half gallons of regular ethanol in determining whether a refiner has met the Renewable Fuels Standard in a particular year. This will greatly accelerate the development of renewable fuels made from cellulosic biomass. These fuels produce no net greenhouse gas emissions.

The Renewable Fuels Act of 2001 will establish a nationwide Renewable Fuels Standard, RFS, that would increase the current use of renewable fuels from 0.6 percent of all motor fuel sold in the United States in 2000 to 1.5 percent by 2011. Refiners who produced renewable fuels beyond the standard could sell credits to other refiners who chose to under comply with the RFS.

This bill would require the EPA Administrator to end the use of MTBE within four years in order to protect the public health and the environment. And it would establish strict “anti-backsliding provisions” to capture all of the air quality benefits of MTBE and ethanol as MTBE is phased down and then phased out.

Unlike last year’s bill, this bill retains the Minimum Oxygen Standard in the Clean Air Act Amendments. However, the Clean Air Act is amended to ensure that, after MTBE is removed from gasoline, there will be no backsliding in clean air provisions related to ground level ozone and toxic air pollution and also that there will be strict limitations on the aromatic content of reformulated gasoline and of all gasoline in order to further safeguard clean air.

I hope that my colleagues will examine this bill as well as other legislative approaches that would spur the development of renewable fuels such as ethanol, whether derived from corn or other agricultural or plant materials, while maintaining strict clean air requirements.
The regime has a history of showing support for terrorist groups and violating human rights. Women are a frequent target of abuse. Facing the threat of public beatings, women cannot leave their homes unless accompanied by a male relative and are forbidden from participating in activities in which they may interact with men. For this reason, women were banned from work and school under the Taliban, although some were allowed to work on projects sponsored by foreign charities until that right was revoked last summer. This further restriction of women under the Taliban is exacerbated by the increasing occurrence of the rape and abduction of Afghan women. The State Department recently reported that the Taliban sold women from the Shomali plains areas to Pakistan and the Arab Gulf states. The report stated in its human rights reports also describes the risk of rape and abduction and tells of young women forced to marry local commanders who kidnap them. This is a sad situation with no apparent end. Afghanistan appears to be a bottomless pit of human misery, a misery afflicted by the few on the many.

Afghanistan has suffered its share of human and natural disasters. While prolonged civil war continues to wreak havoc among the population, agricultural productivity has been reduced by the worst drought in 30 years. This setback reduced crop yields by 50 percent and resulted in a 80 percent loss of livestock, affecting half the population. But the Taliban government has demonstrated greater interest in opium production than in growing food for their starving people. They seem to want history to remember them as the destroyers of both the Afghani people and Afghanistan’s heritage.

I urge my colleagues’ support for this resolution, denouncing the actions of the Taliban regime in destroying a vital part of the history of humankind and of their treatment of the Afghani people.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

### SA 165
Mr. McCAIN proposed an amendment to the bill S. 27, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform; as follows:

On page 25, beginning with line 23, strike through line 2 on page 31 and insert the following:

**SEC. 214. COORDINATION WITH CANDIDATES OR POLITICAL PARTIES.**

(a) In General—

(i) COORDINATED EXPENDITURE OR DISBurseMENT TREATED AS CONTRIBUTION.—Section 301(b) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (A)(i) and inserting “or purpose’’;

(2) by adding at the end of subparagraph (A)(i) and inserting “purpose’’;

(ii) any coordinated expenditure or other disbursement made in coordination with a National committee, State committee, or other political committee of a political party by a person (other than a candidate or a candidate’s authorized committee) in connection with a Federal election, regardless of whether the expenditure or disbursement is for a communication that contains express advocacy.

(b) Definition of Coordination.—Section 315(a)(7) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (U.S.C. 441a(a)(7)) is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

(B) a coordinated expenditure or disbursement described in paragraph (iv) or (v) of section 309(a)(8);

(iii) any coordinated expenditure or other disbursement made in coordination with a National committee, State committee, or other political committee of a political party by a person (other than a candidate or a candidate’s authorized committee) in connection with a Federal election, regardless of whether the expenditure or disbursement is for a communication that contains express advocacy.

(c) Effective Date.—Section 309(a)(8) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431(b)), as amended by subsection (a), is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

(i) section 309(a)(8)(C) shall be considered to be a contribution to the candidate or an expenditure by the candidate, respectively; and

(ii) section 309(a)(8)(D) shall be considered to be a contribution to, or an expenditure by, the political party committee, respectively; and

(d) Definition of Coordination.—Section 301(b)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 431(b)), as amended by subsection (a), is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

(iii) any coordinated expenditure or other disbursement made in coordination with a National committee, State committee, or other political committee of a political party by a person (other than a candidate or a candidate’s authorized committee), or their agents, or a political party committee or its agents.

(ii) any coordinated expenditure or other disbursement made in concert or cooperation with, at the request or suggestion of, or pursuant to any general or particular understanding with, such candidate or such candidate’s authorized political committee, or their agents, or a political party committee or its agents.

(e) Regulations by the Federal Election Commission.—(1) Within 90 days of the effective date of this Act, the Federal Election Commission shall promulgate new regulations to enforce the statutory standard set by this provision. The regulation shall not require collaboration or agreement to establish coordination. In addition to any subject determined by the Commission, the regulations shall address:

(a) payments for the republication of campaign materials;

(b) payments for the use of a common vendor;

(c) payments for communications directed to only the candidate or only his or her campaign or political party;

(d) payments for communications made to a person after substantial discussion about the communication with a candidate or a political party;

(e) the impact of coordinating internal communications by political parties to its restricted class has on any subsequent “Federal Election Activity” as defined in Section 301 of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971;

(f) The regulations on coordination adopted by the Federal Election Commission and published in the Federal Register at 65 Fed. Reg. 38,000, on December 6, 2000, are repealed as of 90 days after the effective date of this regulation

### SA 166
Mr. BOND proposed an amendment to the bill S. 27, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisan campaign reform; as follows:

On page 37, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

**SEC. 305. INCREASE IN PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF CONDUIT CONTRIBUtion BAN.**

(a) Increase in Civil Money Penalty for Knowing and Willful Violations.—Section 309(a)(1) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 437(a)(1)) is amended by inserting “$50,000” after “$1,000”.

(b) Increase in Criminal Penalty.—(1) In General.—Section 309(a)(1) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 437(a)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

(D) Any person who knowingly and willfully commits a violation of section 320 involving an amount aggregating $10,000 or more during a calendar year shall be fined, imprisoned for not more than 2 years, or both. The amount of any fine under clause (D) shall not be less than 30 percent of the amount involved in the violation and shall not be more than the greater of $50,000 or 1000 percent of the amount involved in the violation.

### Amendment proposed by Mr. HATCH
Mr. HATCH proposed an amendment to the bill S. 27, to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide bipartisanship; as follows:

On page 38, after line 3, add the following:

**SEC. 403. EXPEDITED REVIEW.**

(a) Expedited Review.—Any individual or organization that would otherwise have standing to challenge a civil or criminal action, or amendment made by this Act may bring an action in the United States District Court.

The regime has a history of showing support for terrorist groups and violating human rights. Women are a frequent target of abuse. Facing the threat of public beatings, women cannot leave their homes unless accompanied by a male relative and are forbidden from participating in activities in which they may interact with men. For this reason, women were banned from work and school under the Taliban, although some were allowed to work on projects sponsored by foreign charities until that right was revoked last summer. This further restriction of women under the Taliban is exacerbated by the increasing occurrence of the rape and abduction of Afghan women. The State Department recently reported that the Taliban sold women from the Shomali plains areas to Pakistan and the Arab Gulf states. The report stated in its human rights reports also describes the risk of rape and abduction and tells of young women forced to marry local commanders who kidnap them. This is a sad situation with no apparent end. Afghanistan appears to be a bottomless pit of human misery, a misery afflicted by the few on the many.

Afghanistan has suffered its share of human and natural disasters. While prolonged civil war continues to wreak havoc among the population, agricultural productivity has been reduced by the worst drought in 30 years. This setback reduced crop yields by 50 percent and resulted in a 80 percent loss of livestock, affecting half the population. But the Taliban government has demonstrated greater interest in opium production than in growing food for their starving people. They seem to want history to remember them as the destroyers of both the Afghani people and Afghanistan’s heritage.

I urge my colleagues’ support for this resolution, denouncing the actions of the Taliban regime in destroying a vital part of the history of humankind and of their treatment of the Afghani people.