

Mr. Speaker, the venue of the Olympic Games has great significance. Hitler's Berlin Olympics of 1936 were nothing more than a propaganda exercise—an attempt to fool other countries into believing that Nazi Germany was a model world citizen. Holding the games in Beijing will convey a message that is inconsistent with the Olympic ideal.

Clearly the venue for the Olympic Games is a decision that will be made by the IOC, but clearly this is an issue on which the U.S. Congress can and should express its opinion. If we do not to express our views in the face of China's egregious human rights violations, we would be derelict in our responsibilities.

In 1993, as the IOC was considering the venue for the 2000 Olympic Games, Mr. Speaker, I introduced a resolution which expressed the sense of the House of Representatives that the Olympics in the year 2000 should not be held in Beijing or elsewhere in the People's Republic of China. That resolution was approved by an overwhelming vote in the House of Representatives on July 26, 1993. A Short while later, the IOC voted to accept the bid of Sydney, Australia, as host to the 2000 games.

Mr. Speaker, it is imperative that we continue to call the attention of the world community to the serious violation of human rights by the government of the People's Republic of China. Holding the games in Beijing, if human rights violations continue unabated, would be so contrary to the spirit of the Olympics that the Beijing games would go down in history in much the same terms as Hitler's 1936 games. This is an issue on which this House should express its view.

Mr. Speaker, I submit the full text of House Resolution 601 to be printed in the RECORD. The text of the resolution spells out in greater detail the concerns we have regarding China's record on human rights and its inconsistency with the Olympic ideal.

#### HOUSE RESOLUTION 601

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that without improvement in human rights the Olympic Games in the year 2008 should not be held in Beijing in the People's Republic of China.

Whereas the International Olympic Committee is now in the process of determining the venue of the Olympic Games in the year 2008 and is scheduled to make that decision at the IOC meeting scheduled for Moscow in July 2001;

Whereas the city of Beijing has made a proposal to the International Olympic Committee that the summer Olympic Games in the year 2008 be held in Beijing;

Whereas the Olympic Charter states that "Olympism" and the Olympic ideal seek to foster "respect for universal fundamental ethical principles";

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 48/11 adopted on October 25, 1993, recognized "that the Olympic goal of the Olympic Movement is to build a peaceful and better world by educating the youth of the world through sport, practiced without discrimination of any kind and the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding, promoted by friendship, solidarity and fair play;

Whereas United National General Assembly in resolution 50/13 of November 7, 1995, stressed "the importance of the principles of the Olympic charter, according to which any

form of discrimination with regard to a country or a person on grounds of race, religion, politics, sex or otherwise is incompatible with the Olympic Movement;

Whereas the State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1999 reports that

(1) "The [Chinese] Government continued to commit widespread and well-documented human rights abuses, in violation of internationally accepted norms."

(2) "Abuses included instances of extrajudicial killings, torture and mistreatment of prisoners, forced confessions, arbitrary arrest and detention, lengthy incommunicado detention, and denial of due process."

(3) "The Government infringed on citizens' privacy rights."

(4) "The Government tightened restrictions on freedom of speech and of the press, and increased controls on the Internet; self-censorship by journalists also increased."

(5) "The Government severely restricted freedom of assembly and continued to restrict freedom of association."

(6) "The Government continued to restrict freedom of religion and intensified controls on some unregistered churches."

(7) "The Government continued to restrict freedom of movement."

(8) The Government does not permit independent domestic nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to monitor publicly human rights conditions."

(9) "Violence against women, including coercive family planning practices—which sometimes include forced abortion and forced sterilization; prostitution; discrimination against women; trafficking in women and children; abuse of children; and discrimination against the disabled and minorities are all problems."

(10) "The Government continued to restrict tightly worker rights, and forced labor in prison facilities remains a serious problem. Child labor persists."

(11) "Particularly serious human rights abuses persisted in some minority area, especially in Tibet and Xinjiang, where restrictions on religion and other fundamental freedoms intensified."

Whereas, according to press reports, Liu Qi, the Mayor of Beijing, told a rally called to promote Beijing's bid to host the Olympic Games that the government would "resolutely smash and crack down on Falun Gong and other evil cults" in preparation for hosting the games;

Whereas, the egregious human rights abuses committed by the Government of China are inconsistent with the Olympic ideal; and

Whereas on July 26, 1993, the House of Representatives adopted House Resolution 188 in the 103rd Congress which expressed the sense of the House of Representatives that the Olympics in the year 2000 should not be held in Beijing or elsewhere in the People's Republic of China;

Now, therefore, be it Resolved that the House of Representatives

(1) welcomes the participation of Chinese athletes in the Olympic Games, notes the outstanding competitive effort of Chinese athletes in the games in Sydney, Australia, where Chinese athletes placed third in the number of medals earned, and in Atlanta, Georgia, and Barcelona, Spain, where Chinese athletes also placed third in the number of medals earned, and wholeheartedly welcomes the support of the Chinese people for the Olympic Games;

(2) acknowledges that the Chinese people and thousands of Chinese Olympic athletes have shown their strong support for the Olympic spirit through their commitment to excellence, energy, skill, sportsmanship, and good will towards their fellow athletes;

(3) expresses the sense of the House of Representatives that the Olympic Games in the year 2008 should not be held in Beijing in the People's Republic of China because the deplorable human rights record of the People's Republic of China violates international human rights standards which that Government has pledged to uphold and its actions are inconsistent with the Olympic ideal;

(4) expresses the view that the House looks forward to the day when the House can support a proposal of the People's Republic of China to host the Olympic Games at a time when the Chinese people openly enjoy the tolerance and freedoms espoused by the high ideals of the Olympic tradition; and

(5) directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Chairman of the International Olympic Committee and to the United States representative to the International Olympic Committee with the request that it be circulated to all members of the committee.

#### RECOGNITION OF CARLEY ZELL AS GEORGIA'S OLDER WORKER OF THE YEAR

**HON. JACK KINGSTON**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 4, 2000*

Mr. KINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Carley Zell as the recipient of this year's Georgia's Older Worker of the Year award. Mr. Zell was given the award during the Georgia Older Worker Conference and 12th Annual Awards Luncheon. The award was presented to Mr. Zell by the Georgia Labor Commissioner Michael Thurmond. Mr. Zell has lived in three centuries and has yet to retire. He has continued to work and contribute to his family and community. Let me take a moment to applaud Mr. Zell's dedication and contributions.

Mr. Zell owns Zell Enterprises which he founded in 1958. His company includes rental properties that are located in Brunswick and the Jacksonville Warehouse Co. Mr. Zell started his first job at age 12 delivering newspapers for the Brunswick News. The year after he graduated from Glynn Academy, he served as an apprentice seaman in the U.S. Navy. During his time in the Navy, he managed a shipyard cafeteria that served 30,000 workers daily, as they built ships at the Brunswick shipyards during World War II.

Please join me again in applauding Mr. Zell. He represents what is best in America—he is a self-learner, and through hard work and persistence has reached the true meaning of success. Let us all take direction from him and strive to obtain his love for work. He has continually given to his community and never asked for anything back in return. Our society today needs more people like him to inspire and continually give relentlessly.