global warming and issues such as that. This week in Beijing, U.S. Treas-
ury Secretary Tim Geithner followed the Pelosi model, remaining mute on
human rights abuses that are going on
today, and spoke only of environ-
ment.
In 2005, I gave a series of speeches on
the threat China poses to our Nation.
Now, 4 years later, we are in a position
where they are the largest holder of
our national debt, and my concerns re-
garding China remain the same.
I have spent many years in activity
in Africa, primarily Sub-Saharan Afri-
can, and right now we are competing
with China for the energy that is there.
China is doing a better job than we are.
They are competitors of ours not just
militarily but economically. It is of
great concern to me that as we con-
tinue to grow in our relationship and
our dependence on China, our U.S. Gov-
ernment officials seem to place more
value on the Chinese Government’s
treatment of their own people and the
threat they pose to our Nation.
On the 20th anniversary of the
Tiananmen Square massacre, Pelosi
and Geithner’s omission is a disgrace to
to others who seek greater
freedoms that we as Americans possess
and enjoy.
Sacred ignoring these issues is ex-
actly what the Government of Beijing
wants. They would like nothing more
to erase the memory of the
Tiananmen Square massacre from our
minds and from the minds of all people
around the world. The Chinese Gov-
ernment would like us to forget that
in June of 1989, they used lethal force of
300,000 troops strong to crush peaceful
protestors who were seeking greater
freedoms. The Chinese Government
would like the image of that coura-
ginous that should be sent by the United
States.
Our silence only dishonors those
who lost their lives and freedoms in
China. Our silence ends the harassment,
imprisonment practices the gov-
ernment has carried out against those
who are minorities and who seek reli-
gion freedom. We also call on our Gov-
ernment to uphold human rights in
China. Our silent, and many of my fellow
colleagues in the Senate who are co-
sponsors of this resolution agree.
This resolution calls on the Chinese
Government to release all prisoners
still in captivity as a result of their
participation in Tiananmen
Square protests and to release all oth-
ers who are currently being imprisoned
without cause. This resolution puts the
Senate on record, encouraging the Chi-
inese Government to allow freedom
of speech and to access information, while
ending the harassment, intimidation,
and imprisonment practices the gov-
ernment has carried out against those
who are minorities and who seek reli-
gious freedom. We also call on our gov-
ernment to uphold human rights in
China. Our silent, and many of my fellow
break with them and the treatment of them.
Our country was founded by those
who were seeking basic freedoms, and we
have to stand for those who are
doing the same in other countries.
When basic freedoms can be practiced,
countries thrive and prosper because
people are allowed to choose a better
way of life for themselves. We must
also recognize the danger we place our-
selves in by becoming closer and more
dependent upon nations that continue
to silence their people, deny them ac-
cess to the Internet and the ability to
practice their cultures and beliefs.
That is what is happening today.
On the occasion of the 20th anniver-
sary of Tiananmen Square, my col-
leagues and I have introduced S. Res.
167 to remember the families and the victims who were
killed in the June 1989 protest and to
call on the Government of China to put
an end to its continuing human rights
violations. Our country must not re-
main silent, and many of my fellow
colleagues in the Senate who are co-
sponsors of this resolution agree.
We don’t know today where those
people are. Most likely, they are still
incarcerated somewhere or they have
been killed. The Communist govern-
ment is so bent on wanting us to forget
these issues that they have shut down
blogs, blocking access to individual
news sources such as Twitter, and de-
nied access to popular sites such as
YouTube.
Since Tiananmen Square, China has
continued to increase severe cultural
suppression of ethnic minorities such
as the Tibetans, the Uighurs; increase
persecution of Chinese Christians, the
Falun Gong, and other religious groups
and religious minorities; increase deten-
tion and harassment of dissidents and
journalists; and has maintained tight
controls on freedom of speech and ac-
cess to the Internet. We know journal-
ists who right now are still incarcerated
over there, but there is no trace of
exactly where they are.
Despite the promises to the contrary,
China didn’t provide greater access to
the Internet during the 2008 Olympic Games. Unlike the previous
hosts of the past games, the Govern-
ment in Beijing blocked access to cer-
tain Internet sites and media outlets in
an attempt to censor free speech.
As China grows economically and
continues to exert its influence glob-
ally and thus considers itself a signifi-
 cant player on the world stage, I be-
lieve China should be held to a stand-
dard of political, religious, and ethical
responsibility.
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who were seeking basic freedoms, and we
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doing the same in other countries.
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That is what is happening today.

GUANTANAMO BAY
Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, one of
our colleagues from Illinois was talk-
ing about their desire to have these
detainees from Guantanamo Bay come
into the United States for trial. Let me
just suggest—I am not a lawyer, but I
do know this: I have spent a lot of time
down there. I know the situation. I
know it is a resource that we have to
have, that we have to keep. There is no
justification at all for closing Guanta-
namo Bay. No justification. All we
hear is: Well, this came at a time when
there was suspected terrorism or tor-
ture of prisoners in other areas. But
never at Gitmo. There hasn’t been a
documented case of torture that went
on there. This is a resource we need.
My friend from Illinois suggests
bringing them to this country. The
rules of evidence are different. These
are not criminals, these are detainees.
The proper place for them to be adju-
dicated is in the tribunals. The only
place available right now is the tri-
bunal that is set up in Gitmo.
If we bring them to this country,
under our laws, quite a few of those
would actually be released. When they
are released, they could be released
into society. For those who say we
must use some other incarcer-
ation in the United States, as opposed
to using Gitmo, to incarcerate these
people, that would become 17 magnets
for terrorist activity in the United
States.
We have to get over this thing of ev-
everybody lining up and saying we have
to close it. Guantanamo Bay is some-
thing we need, and we have to have it.
There is not a pleasant alternative. It
would cause the release of terrorists in
the United States. If that is what the
Senator from Illinois and the Demo-
crats and the President want, they are
going to find that virtually all Ameri-
cans disagree with them.
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going to find that virtually all Ameri-
cans disagree with them.
Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, first, I
compliment the Senator from Ohio.

NUCLEAR ENERGY
Mr. VOINOVICH. As my colleagues
know, supporting the development and
expansion of the nuclear industry is
something that has been one of my top
priorities since I came to the Senate. I
have been working to shape nuclear
policy in the United States for the past 8
years as chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory
Commission Subcommittee. I wish to recognize
my colleague, Senator INHOFE, for the lead-
ership he provided before I became
chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory
Commission committee.
Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, first, I
compliment the Senator from Ohio.