

to hold fair and free elections at an early date;

(5) work with and encourage regional governments and leaders to promote human rights, the restoration of the rule of law, and economic growth in Zimbabwe;

(6) maintain the existing ban on the transfer of defense items and services and the suspension of most non-humanitarian government-to-government assistance until there is demonstrable progress toward restoring the rule of law, civilian control over security forces, and respect for human rights in Zimbabwe; and

(7) support the continuation and updating of financial sanctions and travel bans targeted against those individuals responsible for the deliberate breakdown of the rule of law, politically motivated violence, and other ongoing illegal activities in Zimbabwe.

SENATE RESOLUTION 177—RECOGNIZING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION'S UNANIMOUS ADOPTION OF CONVENTION 182, "CONCERNING THE PROHIBITION AND IMMEDIATE ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR"

Mr. HARKIN submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 177

Whereas on June 17, 1999, the International Labour Organization (ILO) unanimously adopted Convention 182, "Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour", done at Geneva (T. Doc. 106-5) (in this preamble referred to as the "Convention");

Whereas on August 5, 1999, President William Jefferson Clinton submitted the Convention to the Senate for its advice and consent;

Whereas on October 21, 1999, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, under the chairmanship of Senator Jesse Helms, considered the Convention, and on November 3, 1999, reported it out of committee;

Whereas on November 5, 1999, the Senate unanimously agreed to the resolution of advice and consent to the ratification of the Convention;

Whereas on December 2, 1999, President Clinton signed the instruments of ratification of the Convention, as the United States became the third country to ratify the Convention;

Whereas the terms of the Convention apply to all children under 18 years of age and define the worst forms of child labor to include slavery and practices similar to slavery (including the sale and trafficking of children), forced or compulsory labor, debt bondage and serfdom, child prostitution and child pornography, the use of children in illegal activities (including drug production and trafficking), and work that is likely to jeopardize the health, safety, or morals of children;

Whereas the stated goals of the Convention include the effective elimination of the worst forms of child labor, ensuring that the parties take into account the importance of free basic education, removal of children from all work that is in violation of the Convention, and provision of rehabilitation and social integration for children who have engaged in work that it is in violation of the Convention;

Whereas since 1995, the United States has become the largest contributor to the ILO's International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor;

Whereas the Department of Labor has funded 220 projects through the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor that have affected 1,300,000 children in 82 countries who were rescued from or prevented from entering the worst forms of child labor;

Whereas in May 2000, the United States Government enacted the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-200), which included a provision that requires countries receiving duty-free access to the United States marketplace to take steps to implement the terms of the Convention in order to retain such trade privileges;

Whereas between 2000 and 2004, the worst forms of child labor declined worldwide, as the overall number of child laborers fell by 11 percent, from 246,000,000 to 218,000,000, and the number of young child laborers was reduced by 33 percent;

Whereas between 2000 and 2004, the number of children between 5 and 17 years of age who performed hazardous work fell by 26 percent, from 171,000,000 to 126,000,000; and

Whereas on the 10th anniversary of its adoption, a total of 183 countries have ratified the Convention: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the worst forms of child labor should not be tolerated, whether they occur in the United States or other countries; and

(2) on the 10th anniversary of its adoption, all parties to Convention 182, "Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour", done at Geneva June 17, 1999 (T. Doc. 106-5), should work toward its full implementation to realize the goal of eliminating the worst forms of child labor.

SENATE RESOLUTION 178—SUPPORTING OLYMPIC DAY ON JUNE 23, 2009, AND ENCOURAGING THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE TO SELECT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS AS THE HOST CITY FOR THE 2016 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. BURRIS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. HATCH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 178

Whereas Olympic Day, June 23, 2009, celebrates the Olympic ideal of developing peace through sport;

Whereas June 23 marks the anniversary of the founding of the modern Olympic movement, the date on which the Congress of Paris approved the proposal of Pierre de Coubertin to found the modern Olympics;

Whereas for more than 100 years, the Olympic movement has built a more peaceful and better world by educating young people through amateur athletics, by bringing together athletes from many countries in friendly competition, and by forging new relationships bound by friendship, solidarity, and fair play;

Whereas the United States and Chicago, Illinois advocate the ideals of the Olympic movement;

Whereas hundreds of local governments from across the United States are joining together to show their support for bringing the Olympic Games to Chicago, Illinois in 2016;

Whereas Olympic Day will encourage the development of Olympic and Paralympic Sport in the United States;

Whereas Olympic Day encourages the participation of youth of the United States in Olympic and Paralympic sport;

Whereas Olympic Day will encourage the teaching of Olympic history, health, arts, and culture among the youth of the United States;

Whereas Olympic Day will encourage the youth of the United States to support the Olympic movement and the selection of Chicago, Illinois as the host city for the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games; and

Whereas enthusiasm for Olympic and Paralympic sport is at an all-time high: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports Olympic Day 2009 and the goals that Olympic Day pursues; and

(2) encourages the International Olympic Committee to select Chicago, Illinois as the host city for the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

SENATE RESOLUTION 179—CONGRATULATING THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS ON ITS 125 YEARS OF CODES AND STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

Mr. KAUFMAN submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 179

Whereas the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), which was founded in 1880 and currently includes more than 127,000 members worldwide, is a premier professional organization serving the engineering and technical community through high-quality programs in the development and maintenance of codes and standards, continuing education, research, conferences, publications, and government relations;

Whereas in 2009, ASME is celebrating its 125th anniversary of codes and standards development, commemorating a rich history of engineering progress, technological safety, and service to industry and government;

Whereas the ASME codes and standards activity began in a period of rising industrialization in the United States and grew in stature and influence as technology advanced and new industries were born;

Whereas a significant achievement in the history of ASME includes the issuance of the first ASME Boiler Code in 1914;

Whereas the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code has since been incorporated into the laws of all 50 States and is also referenced in Canada and other parts of the world;

Whereas since the publication of its first performance test code 125 years ago, titled "Code for the Conduct of Trials of Steam Boilers", ASME has developed more than 500 technical standards for pressure vessel technology, electric and nuclear power facilities, elevators and escalators, gas pipelines, engineering drawing practices, and numerous other technical and engineered products and processes;

Whereas ASME codes and standards and conformity assessment programs are presently used in more than 100 countries;

Whereas ASME's celebration of its 125 years of codes and standards development is a tribute to the dedicated service of technical experts and staff whose efforts result in internationally accepted standards that enhance public safety and provide lifelong