EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. JIM SAXTON
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce H.R. 1367, the Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Conservation Act of 2001. I am pleased to be here today to talk about such an important issue. We stand at an historic crossroads for the conservation of highly migratory species (HMS). The effective management of Atlantic HMS is one of the most complex and difficult challenges facing the National Marine Fisheries Service. These species range widely throughout international waters and the jurisdictions of many coastal nations with diverse political perspectives on how to properly utilize and manage this valuable resource.

The fishing practices and marketing strategies are equally complex. Unlike most other domestic fisheries, effective multilateral management is the goal of our nation’s HMS policy. In fact, Congress placed Atlantic HMS management authority in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce instead of the Regional Fishery Management Councils, in theory, to ensure that we government maintains an Atlantic-wide perspective and vision.

It is my firm belief that this Congress, together with thousands of concerned fisherman and conservationists, have a unique opportunity to work together to aggressively protect and rebuild stocks of HMS such as billfish, sharks and swordfish.

In August of 1999, I was approached by representatives of the longline industry and three recreation/conservation fishing organizations who suggested I sponsor legislation to: (1) permanently close an area of U.S. waters in the South Atlantic to pelagic longline fishing; (2) establish two time-area closures in the Gulf of Mexico to pelagic longlining; (3) reduce billfish bycatch, and the harvesting of juvenile swordfish; and (4) provide affected fishermen a buyout to compensate them for the loss of fishing grounds and fishing opportunities. I remain a strong supporter of this concept.

I first began work on this important issue because I feel very strongly that a balance can be achieved. Prior to and following the introduction of H.R. 3331, my first bill targeting Atlantic HMS, I met with, and spoke to, a number of conservation and environmental groups. I introduced H.R. 3331, in the 106th Congress, in part, because the National Marine Fisheries Service established the pelagic longline fishery as a limited-entry fishery through the HMS Fishery Management Plan. As NMFS is well aware, I have been asking them to take this action for many years. The establishment of a limited access system is critical to reducing harvesting capacity and attrition or a buyback program. Hence, once pelagic longline permits for HMS are bought-out as proposed in my bill, there would be no further vessels re-entering the fishery.

I believe in this concept because the current management system whereby NMFS publishes a regulatory rule that is challenged by seemingly endless lawsuits is not an effective way of promoting sound HMS fishery management. This system would work if, once attrition or a buyback program is put into place, once the final approved plan did not go as far as I would have liked in reducing the annual quota internationally, it nevertheless set an important tone for conservation. I commend the U.S. ICCAT Commissioners for their tenacity in getting the rebuilding plan approved.

This is the continuation of an arduous process, but I am confident that we can provide a conservation measure that is good for our beleaguered highly migratory species of fish. I look forward to continuing to fight until this measure is passed and becomes law.

INTERNATIONAL ROMA DAY REVISITED

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. Speaker, on International Roma Day last year, the OSCE High Commissioner for National Minorities released a detailed report on the situation of Roma in the OSCE region. Unfortunately, in the intervening months, relatively little progress has been made by government authorities in addressing the problems he described.

The Helsinki Commission, which I co-chair, receives so many reports on an almost daily basis which demonstrate the magnitude of the problems Roma face. We receive reports of Roma who are denied access to public places, like the three Roma who were turned away from a Warsaw restaurant on September 29, just before the OSCE convened its annual human rights meeting in that city. We receive reports of discrimination in housing, like the January 27 Hungarian television report that local authorities in Rabakoez, Hungary, have called for prohibiting the sale of real estate to Roma. We receive reports of police abuse, such as the repeated cases of unlawful police raids in Hermannove, Slovakia. We receive reports of violent attacks, such as the assault on a Romani church in Leskovac, Serbia, at the beginning of this year. Too often, courts are part of the problem, not the solution. Rather than providing a remedy for victims, they compound the abuse. Take a recent case from the Czech Republic. The Czech Supreme Court ruled that a violent attack on a Romani man in 1999 was premeditated and organized, and then remanded the case back to the district court in Jesenik for sentencing in accordance with that finding. But the district court simply ignored the Supreme Court’s finding and ordered four of the defendants released. I am hopeful that Slovak courts, when they begin hearing the fate of the three defendants convicted in last year’s brutal murder of Anastazia Balazova, will do a better job of bringing her murderers to justice.

In a few places, there are some glimmers of hope. In Viden, Bulgaria, for example, the Romani organization Droit has had a successful effort to bring 400 Romani children, who previously attended segregated schools, into the mainstream school system. In that instance, the cooperation of local and national authorities, governmental and non-governmental bodies, is paying off.

Unfortunately, too few government leaders demonstrate the courage necessary to address these issues. Some pass the buck, looking to the European Union or the Council of Europe to fix problems that must be tackled, first and foremost, through political leadership at home. Moreover, a number of EU countries have little to teach the applicant countries about tolerance towards Roma. Many OSCE countries—not just the former Communist states—are in need of comprehensive anti-discrimination laws, a priority recognized in the 1999 OSCE summit agreement and by the European Commission in the adoption of its “race directive” in June of last year. Regrettably, nearly two years after Bulgaria received praise from many quarters for agreeing to adopt such legislation, the government is not one step closer to fulfilling its commitment. The Slovak Government’s human rights office, in contrast, has undertaken a serious study of legislative options and may soon have a draft ready for a vote.

In addition, it is imperative that political and civic leaders condemn anti-Roma manifestations in clear and unequivocal terms.

Mr. Speaker, when the Mayor of Csor, Hungary—a publicly elected official—said “the Roma of Zamoly have no place among human beings; just as in the animal world, parasites must be expelled,” I believe it is the responsibility of Hungary’s political leadership to condemn these outrageous slurs. If more leadership was demonstrated, perhaps confidence would have been strengthened and maybe 5,772 Hungarian Roma would not have applied for asylum in Canada over the past three years.

When the Mayor of Ustí nad Labem built a wall to segregate Roma from non-Roma, all members of the Czech parliament—not just a paper slim majority of 101 out of 200 MPs—should have voted to condemn it. And when Mayor Sechelariu of Bacau, Romania, announced plans to build a statue of Marshall Antonescu—the World War II dictator who deported 25,000 Roma to Transnistria, where some 19,000 of them perished—Romanian officials, who have pledged to the OSCE community to fight intolerance, should begin at home by ridding their country of every Antonescu statue built on public land.

IN SUPPORT OF LONG BEACH NAVY CREW MEMBER DETAINED IN CHINA

HON. STEPHEN HORN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I know my fellow Members of Congress join me in calling for the safe return home of the 24 American servicemen and women currently being detained in
China after their surveillance plane made an emergency landing in Chinese territory when they collided with a Chinese fighter jet. Our hearts and our prayers go out to these young men and women and their families.

One of those crew members is a young man from the district I represent. His name is Josef Edmunds and he is from Long Beach. Perhaps China does not realize how profoundly concerned all Americans are about the well-being of their service men and women. On behalf of Josef Edmunds and his family, I submit this article that appeared in today’s edition of the Long Beach Press-Telegram expressing the personal concern and uncertainty that they, like all the others—experience as a result of this incident.

Mr. Speaker, my fellow Members of Congress and I urge the Chinese government to immediately release our service men and women so that they may return home safely.

L.B. FAMILY OF CREW MEMBER FULL OF HOPE
(By Wendy Thomas Russell)

Long Beach, Calif.—Josef Edmunds, one of 24 Navy crew members being held in China since their surveillance plane made an emergency landing Sunday, was described by his Long Beach neighbor as a "very courageous young man" captivated by "the idea of putting on a uniform and standing up for his country."

"I think," Amanda De Jesus said Tuesday, "he’s always had a little streak of heroism."

De Jesus and her husband, Alfredo, said they were waiting anxiously but patiently for contact from Edmunds, a 30-year-old cryptographer and Chinese interpreter.

"It’s just a waiting game," said Alfredo De Jesus, a teacher at La Estrella Argentine Tango and Dance School in Long Beach. "We have high hopes that it’s going to be over soon without any duress to him at least that’s what we hope.

Edmunds and his crewmates have been kept at a military base on China’s Hainan Island since Sunday, when their surveillance plane was forced to land after colliding midair with a Chinese fighter jet. The crew was safe, but U.S. officials have expressed concern that the Chinese may have gained insight into classified surveillance systems by tampering with the plane’s equipment.

"I really don’t worry that much" about the safety of crew members, Alfredo De Jesus said, "because I know that they’re not going to be abused, and it’s just a political game.

It’s just politics."

Amanda De Jesus said she moved to Long Beach about five years ago, after both her sons had grown, but Edmunds still visits her here when he’s on leave.

She said she was caught off guard when she got the phone call from the Navy on Sunday; she didn’t have a clue that Edmunds would be on a plane over China in the first place.

The Navy immediately told her that Edmunds was safe, however, so there was no time for panic.

Edmunds, who is stationed in Japan, joined the Navy about eight years ago, shortly after the birth of his third daughter, Sierra. He had been living with his wife in Davis, near Sacramento, and holding down three jobs at the same time, his mother said.

The first job was at a car dealership, the second at a pizza place, and "I don’t even remember what the third job was," she said.

One day, Edmunds dropped everything and walked into a recruiter’s office.

His colorblind eyes ruled out any chance of being a Navy pilot, so he chose an area well-known in his family: foreign-language interpretation.

His mother once taught French and Spanish, and his aunt is a Russian interpreter for the Air Force who also speaks fluent French and German.

Edmunds’ hereditary language skills paid off. He learned Chinese and Cambodian and was transferred to several bases before landing in Japan.

Edmunds is now divorced with four children three of whom, ages 8, 7 and 5, still live in Northern California. The fourth, a son, is only about 6 months old and lives with Edmunds’ girlfriend in Texas, Amanda De Jesus said.

"He’s a great guy," Edmunds’ stepfather said. "He’s really a good-spirited person. He’s the kind of guy that you make friends with just in the moment. He really is."

Despite the stressful situation in China, Amanda De Jesus said she knows her son is acting courageously.

"He’s always been gutsy," she said.

Once, while stationed in Texas, Edmunds was among a group of military men who volunteered hours and hours of their time to help people rebuild their tornado-torn houses after their military shifts had ended. He was awarded an annual military award for his service.

Edmunds told his friends that his mother would be "upset to know that he was working for no money."

"But no," she said softly, "I was proud of him."

ON H. RES. 91 AND H. RES. 56
HON. FRANK R. WOLF
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 4, 2001

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unable to speak on the floor yesterday when the resolutions on the human rights situation in China and Tibet were debated. I was attending a funeral in my district and on an official visit to India.

I am an original co-sponsor of both of these resolutions and I am pleased that both were considered by the House.

Given the events in China this past week, it is important that the House adopt H. Res. 56 which expresses the sense of the House urging the appropriate representative of the U.S. to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to introduce at the annual meeting in Geneva of the commission a resolution calling upon the People’s Republic of China (PRC) to end its human rights violations in China and Tibet.

Mr. Speaker, we can look to the China section of the 2000 State Department’s Annual Report on Human Rights to see the deplorable human rights record of the PRC: "The Government’s poor human rights record worsened, and it committed serious abuses."

This same human rights report says that the PRC is an authoritative state . . . that frequently interferes in the judicial process, and the Party and the Government direct verdicts in many high-profile cases.

It is appropriate that the U.S. introduce this resolution at the U.N. because it is the right thing to do in the face of China’s alarming human rights record as described further in the State Department human rights report:

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. . . thousands of Falun Gong practitioners . . . sentenced to re-education through-labor camps or incarcerated in mental institutions . . .

The government continued to commit widespread and well-documented human rights abuses . . . [such as] extrajudicial killings, the use of torture, forced confessions, arbitrary arrest and detention, the mistreatment of prisoners, lengthy incommunicado and denial of due process . . .

. . . 100 or more Falun Gong practitioners died as a result of torture and mistreatment in custody.

The Government’s respect for religious freedom deteriorated markedly . . . as the Government conducted crackdowns against underground Christian groups and Tibetan Buddhists and destroyed many houses of worship.

It is appropriate that the U.S. introduce this resolution at the U.N. in light of China’s detention of 24 U.S. service personnel attached to Geneva (U.S. EP-3E) and of a resolution at the U.N. in light of China’s detention of 24 U.S. service personnel at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

It is appropriate that the U.S. introduce this resolution at the U.N. in light of the fact that China has detained a U.S. citizen, professor Li Shaomin. Professor Li has been detained by Chinese authorities since February 25. Professor Li’s wife does not know why her husband has been detained.

It is appropriate that the U.S. introduce this resolution at the U.N. in light of the fact that China has detained and charged Ms. Gao Zhan, a permanent resident of the U.S. who lives in my congressional district. Ms. Gao is married to a U.S. citizen and is the mother of a U.S. citizen.

After detaining her husband Xue Donhua (now a U.S. citizen) and their 5-year old son Andrew (a U.S. citizen) for over a month, the Chinese government conducted an in-carceration. They are a wonderful family. Yet, Andrew was taken away and held separately from his parents for over a month. Andrew needs a mother and needs to be with his father.

What kind of government would separate a family like this? What kind of government would put a 5-year old child through this kind of ordeal?

Similarly, H. Res. 56 instructs the U.S. delegation at the U.N. Human Rights Commission to introduce a resolution condemning the Government of Cuba for its human rights abuses. As this resolution states, the Castro regime systematically violates all of the fundamental civil and political rights of the Cuban people, denying freedoms of speech, press, assembly, movement, religion, and association, the right to change their government and the right to due process and fair trials.

It is no accident that both the Cuban and Chinese governments are serious violators of human rights. Both Cuba and China are authoritarian regimes, nothing is more threatening to them than people of faith and conviction who are capable and willing to speak truth to power.