July 11, 2001

WHEREAS war extracts a terrible price from the civilian populations that suffer under it, and truces during war allow for the provision of humanitarian assistance to those suffering.

WHEREAS truces may lead to a longer cessation of hostilities and, ultimately, a negotiated settlement and end to conflict;

WHEREAS the Olympics can and should be used as a tool for international diplomacy, rapprochement, and building a better world;

WHEREAS terrorist organizations have used the Olympics not to promote international understanding but to perpetrate cowardly acts against innocent participants and spectators;

WHEREAS, since 1992, the International Olympic Committee has urged the international community to observe the Olympic Truce;

WHEREAS the International Olympic Committee and the Government of Greece established the International Olympic Truce Center in July 2000, and that Center seeks to uphold the observance of the Olympic Truce and calls for all hostilities to cease during the Olympic Games;

WHEREAS the United Nations General Assembly, with the strong support of the United States, has three times called for member states to observe the Olympic Truce, most recently for the XXVII Olympics, most recently for the XXVII Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE WITH RESPECT TO THE OLYMPIC TRUCE.

(a) Commendation of the IOC and the Government of Greece—The Senate commends the efforts of the International Olympic Committee and the Government of Greece to urge the international community to observe the Olympic Truce.

(b) Sense of the Senate—It is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the United States Government should join efforts to use the Olympic Truce as an instrument to promote peace and reconciliation in areas of conflict; and

(2) the President should continue efforts to work with Greeks.

(A) In its preparations for a successful XXVIII Olympiad in Greece in 2004; and

(B) To uphold and extend the spirit of the Olympic Truce during the XXVIII Olympiad.

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL OF RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President with the request that he further transmit such copy to the International Olympic Committee and the Government of Greece.

SENATE RESOLUTION 127—COMMEMDING GARY SISCO FOR HIS SERVICE AS SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Mr. LOTTT (for himself, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. BYRD, and Mr. THURMOND) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. Res. 127

Whereas, Gary Sisco faithfully served the Senate of the United States as the 29th Secretary of the Senate from the 104th to the 107th Congress, and discharged the difficult duties and responsibilities of that office with unfailing dedication and a high degree of competence and efficiency; and

Whereas, as an elected officer, Gary Sisco has upheld the process and traditions of the United States Senate and extended his assistance to all Members of the Senate; and

Whereas, through his exceptional service and personal standards and traditions of the Senate of the United States, Gary Sisco has earned the respect, trust, and gratitude of his associates and the Members of the Senate; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the notable contributions of Gary Sisco to the Senate and to his Country and expresses to him its deep appreciation for his loyal and outstanding service, and extends its very best wishes in his future endeavors.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Gary Sisco.

SENATE RESOLUTION 128—CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO IMMEDIATELY AND UNCONDITIONALLY RELEASE LI SHAOMIN AND ALL OTHER AMERICAN SCHOLARS OF CHINESE ANCESTRY BEING HELD IN DETENTION. CALLING ON THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO CONTINUE WORKING ON BEHALF OF LI SHAOMIN AND THE OTHER DETAINED SCHOLARS FOR THEIR RELEASE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. TORRICEILlli (for himself, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. KERRY, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WELSTONE, Mr. THOMAS, and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. Res. 128

Whereas in recent months the Government of the People's Republic of China has arrested and detained several scholars and intellectuals with ties to the United States, including at least 2 United States citizens and 3 permanent residents of the United States;

Whereas the Secretary of State's 2000 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China, and international human rights organizations, the Government of the People's Republic of China "has continued to commit widespread and well-documented human rights abuses, in violation of internationally accepted norms"; Whereas the harassment, arbitrary arrest, detention, and filing of criminal charges against scholars and intellectuals has created a chilling effect on freedom of expression in the People's Republic of China; and in contravention of internationally accepted norms, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the People's Republic of China signed in October 1998;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China frequently uses torture and other human rights violations to produce coerced "confessions" from detainees;

Whereas the Department of State's 2000 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China has extensively documented that human rights abuses in the People's Republic of China "included instances of expelling or jailing scholars, use of torture, forced confessions, arbitrary arrest and detention, the mistreatment of prisoners, lengthy incommunicado detention, and denials of adequate legal protection"; and Whereas, as a result of the people's Republic of China's paper behavior, the United States Senate has denied a visa to Mr. Gary Sisco, thereby denying him a hearing; and Whereas, in his papers, "[p]olice and prosecutorial officials often ignore the due process provisions of the law and of the Constitution . . .[f]or example, police and prosecutors can subject prisoners to severe psychological pressure to confess, and coerced confessions frequently are introduced as evidence";

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has reported that some of the scholar detainees have "confessed" to their "crimes" of "spying", but it has yet to provide any evidence that it has refused to permit the detainees to confer with their families or lawyers;

Whereas the Department of State's 2000 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China also found that "police continue to hold individuals without granting access to family or a lawyer, and trials continue to be conducted in secret";

Whereas Dr. Li Shaomin is a United States citizen and scholar who has been detained by the Government of the People's Republic of China for more than 114 days, and was formally charged with "espionage" from the United States; and

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the basic human rights of citizens of the United States who have been detained by the Government of the People's Republic of China for more than 114 days, and was formally charged with "espionage" from the United States, and has been prevented from seeing his lawyer for an unacceptably long period of time;

Whereas Dr. Li Shaomin has been deprived of his basic human rights by arbitrary arrest and detention, and has not been allowed to contact his wife and child (both United States citizens) and was prevented from seeing his lawyer for an unacceptably long period of time;

Whereas Wu Jianmin is a United States citizen and author who has been detained by the Government of the United States citizens of the People's Republic of China, has been deprived of his basic human rights by arbitrary arrest and detention, has been denied access to lawyers and family members, and has yet to be formally charged with any crimes;

Whereas Qin Guangguang is a permanent resident of the United States and scholar who has been detained by the Government of the People's Republic of China for more than 114 days, and was formally charged with "espionage" from the United States; and

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the basic human rights of citizens of the United States who have been detained by the Government of the People's Republic of China for more than 114 days, and was formally charged with "espionage" from the United States, and has been prevented from seeing his lawyer for an unacceptably long period of time;

Whereas Dr. Guo Zhan has been deprived of her basic human rights by arbitrary arrest and detention, and has not been allowed to contact her husband and child (both United States citizens) or Department of State consular personnel in China, and was prevented from seeing his lawyer for an unacceptably long period of time;

Whereas Dr. Guo Zhan has been deprived of her basic human rights by arbitrary arrest and detention, has been denied access to lawyers and family members, and has yet to be formally charged with any crimes;

Whereas Qin Guangguang is a permanent resident of the United States and researcher who has been detained by the Government of the People's Republic of China on suspicions of "leaking state secrets", has been deprived of his basic human rights by arbitrary arrest and detention, has been denied access to lawyers and family members, and has yet to be formally charged with any crimes;

Whereas Tong Chunyan is a permanent resident of the United States, Falun Gong practitioner, and researcher who has been sentenced to three years in prison for spying by the Government of the People's Republic of China on behalf of the United States, apparently for conducting research which documented violations of the human rights of Falun Gong adherents in China, has been deprived of her basic human rights by being placed on trial, and has yet to be formally charged with any crimes;

Whereas Liu Yaping is a permanent resident of the United States, and a businessman who was arrested and detained in Inner Mongolia in March 2001 by the Government of the