his selfless service to America and to his 50 combat flights. These are distinctions one earns for going above and beyond the call of duty.

I am proud to honor Fritz with this Congressional Tribute as he is truly an American hero. His notable service and his efforts on the behalf of this country and wish him all of the best in the years to come.

The European Parliament, having regard to the harmonious development of humankind, with the object of creating a peaceful society with the preservation of human dignity.

A. Whereas the repression of freedom of opinion and freedom to hold demonstrations in favour of democracy that has been practised for decades, is continuing in the PRC, despite international protests.

B. Having regard to the repression of religious, ethnic and other minorities, in particular Tibetans, Uighurs and Mongolians and the Falun Gong movement.

C. Having regard to the frequent imposition of capital punishment, leading to over a thousand reported executions in China every year, as well as the widespread use of torture on the part of the Chinese police and military forces.

D. Recalling that the PRC has still not ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

E. Whereas the Chinese authorities have taken no significant initiatives on respect for human rights, despite the ongoing political dialogue between the EU and the PRC.

F. Concerned with regard to environmental and animal welfare issues in the PRC.

G. Stressing that the plans relating to Beijing's bid to host the 2008 Olympic Games would involve the destruction of a large part of the old city and the obligatory transfer of the inhabitants to the surrounding areas.

H. Recalling that the International Olympic Committee is due to designate, on 13 July 2001 in Moscow, the city that will host the 2008 Olympic Games.

I. Invites the International Olympic Committee to establish guidelines to include respect for human rights and democratic principles to be applied as a general rule to host countries of Olympic Games.

2. Regrets that the PRC clearly fails to uphold universal human, civil and political rights, including freedom of religion, the European Parliament urges that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) “reconsider Beijing’s candidacy,” only when China has made “fundamental change in their policy on human rights, and the promotion of democracy and the rule of law.”

Last March, with an overwhelming bipartisan vote, the House Committee on International Relations expressed itself against China holding the Olympics by approving H. Con. Res. 73. Now the 626 Members of the European Parliament have voted and approved a similar resolution, yet we in the U.S. House of Representatives have not been given the opportunity to speak as a whole on this critical moral issue. I implore the Speaker and the Majority Leader—stop bottling up this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the entire text of the resolution concerning Beijing’s application to host the 2008 Olympic Games, as adopted by the European Parliament on July 5th, be placed in the Congressional Record. I urge my colleagues to review this resolution and consider our obligation to join our European colleagues in speaking out on China’s Olympic bid.

The European Parliament resolution on Beijing’s bid to host the 2008 Olympic Games The European Parliament, having regard to its previous resolutions on the situation in the People’s Republic of China (PRC), having regard to the conclusions of the General Affairs Council of 19 March 2001, in which the Council expressed its concern at the serious human rights violations in the PRC, recalling the city of Beijing hosting the 2008 Olympics Games, insisting that the Charter of the Olympic Games states that Olympic games has as a goal “to place sport at the service of the harmonious development of humankind, with the object of creating a peaceful society with the preservation of human dignity.”

A. Whereas the repression of freedom of opinion and freedom to hold demonstrations in favour of democracy that has been practised for decades, is continuing in the PRC, despite international protests.

B. Having regard to the repression of religious, ethnic and other minorities, in particular Tibetans, Uighurs and Mongolians and the Falun Gong movement.

C. Having regard to the frequent imposition of capital punishment, leading to over a thousand reported executions in China every year, as well as the widespread use of torture on the part of the Chinese police and military forces.

D. Recalling that the PRC has still not ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

E. Whereas the Chinese authorities have taken no significant initiatives on respect for human rights, despite the ongoing political dialogue between the EU and the PRC.

F. Concerned with regard to environmental and animal welfare issues in the PRC.

G. Stressing that the plans relating to Beijing’s bid to host the 2008 Olympic Games would involve the destruction of a large part of the old city and the obligatory transfer of the inhabitants to the surrounding areas.

H. Recalling that the International Olympic Committee is due to designate, on 13 July 2001 in Moscow, the city that will host the 2008 Olympic Games.

I. Invites the International Olympic Committee to establish guidelines to include respect for human rights and democratic principles to be applied as a general rule to host countries of Olympic Games.

2. Regrets that the PRC clearly fails to uphold universal human, civil and political rights, including freedom of religion and therefore believes that this negative record and the repression in Tibet as well as in Uighouristan and in South Mongolia, make it inappropriate to award the 2008 Olympic Games to Beijing.

3. Urges the International Olympic Committee in any case to make a thorough environmental impact assessment with regard in particular to the recurrent water shortages, the impact of mass tourism and the social repercussions in the region surrounding Beijing.

4. Invites the International Olympic Committee to reconsider Beijing’s candidacy when the authorities of the PRC have made a fundamental change in their policy on human rights, and the promotion of democracy and the rule of law.

5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the Presidents of the parliaments of the Member States, and to the International Olympic Committee.

DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT and of the COUNCIL of 17 May 1983 on the Taking of Conditions into Account in the Construction of Urban Roads and Motorways in the Field of the Prevention of Noise and the Protection of the Environment

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT and the COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, Recalling the Treaty of Nice of 7 February 1992, which amends the treaties establishing the European Communities and the European Union;

Recalling the Treaty of Maastricht on European Union of 7 February 1992, in which the European Union was to achieve its aims notably by implementing policies and programmes of a social character which contribute to improving the living and working conditions of citizens, so as to reinforce their freedom, social justice and equality, in particular by ensuring the responsible management of their environment;

Recalling the European Union has as a goal to promote the harmonious development of humankind, with the object of creating a peaceful society with the preservation of human dignity;

Recalling the Peoples’ Republic of China (PRC) is a member state of the European Union and of the United Nations, as well as a permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations;

Recalling the PRC is party to the following international conventions:

— the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of 16 December 1966, to which the PRC acceded on 11 November 1998;

— the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 16 December 1966, to which the PRC acceded on 23 October 2001;


— the United Nations Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 10 December 1984, to which the PRC acceded on 28 October 2002;

— the United Nations Convention Against the Law of Non-International Armed Conflict of 7 December 1977, to which the PRC acceded on 7 January 1984;

Recalling the PRC is a member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) since February 1979;

Recalling that the IOC is a body of public law created on 18 November 1913 and has, since March 1992, a legal personality in France, as well as a centre in Monaco;

Recalling the United Nations’ General Assembly has declared the Olympic Games a worldwide event played by the peoples of the world in peace and harmony;
threw together by the British for their administrative convenience, a vestige of the colonial era. The Soviet experience showed how difficult it is to keep such a multinational state together.

Unfortunately, instead of listening to the demands of the people, India has responded by stepping up the oppression of its minorities. Instead of listening to the people, the Indian government has killed more than 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 75,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, and tens of thousands of other minorities. India was caught by the Movement Against State Repression admitting that it held over 52,000 Sikh political prisoners under the so-called “Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act,” known as TADA, which is one of the most repressive laws in the world. TADA expired in 1995. India also holds political prisoners of other minorities, according to Amnesty International. In 1991, the Indian government paid more than $41,000 in cash bounties to police officers for killing Sikhs.

Recently in a village in Kashmir, Indian soldiers were caught red-handed in the act of trying to set fire to a Sikh temple, known as a Gurdwara, and some Sikh homes. This appears to have been aimed at setting the Sikh and Muslim residents against each other. Village residents, both Sikh and Muslim, came out and intervened to stop the soldiers from carrying out this nefarious plan.

Unfortunately, this is only one recent chapter in an ongoing saga of repression of minorities and denial of basic human rights in “the world’s largest democracy.” In India, minorities have seen the destruction of the Muslims’ most revered mosque to build a Hindu temple, the burning death of a missionary and his two sons while they slept in their jeep followed by an effort to expel his widow from the country, church burnings, the murder of priests, the rape of nuns, attacks on schools and prayer halls, the massacre of 35 Sikhs in the village of Chithisanghpora in a recent attack on a train carrying Sikh religious pilgrims, troops attacking a crowd of religious pilgrims with lathis, police breaking up a religious festival with gunfire, and many other such intolerant acts. In November 1994 the Indian newspaper Hindustan reported that the Indian government paid Surendra Nath, then the governor of Punjab, $2 per day. Yet they could find money to pay a government official to engage in domestic terrorism

Congressman Powell was a pioneer among lawmakers who have accomplished so much among the greatest examples of perseverance and triumph in our democratic system.

I respectfully urge my colleagues to join me and cosponsor H. Con. Res. 182 to celebrate a lawmaker whose accomplishments as a lawmaker whose accomplishments as a lawmaker whose accomplishments as a lawmaker whose accomplishments as a lawmaker whose accomplishments as a lawmaker whose accomplishments as a...