

A TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF MR.
GLENN J. WILLIAMS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 2000

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, today I honor a good friend of mine and a loyal champion of Second Amendment rights, Mr. Glenn J. Williams of Greenbush, Michigan. Glenn is the Founder and Executive Director of the Michigan Big Game Hunters Association, an organization which is widely recognized as the proud voice of the many hunters in the great state of Michigan. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I believe it would be fair to say that Glenn's strong commitment to big game hunting and the outdoors is only overshadowed by the many admirers and friends he has in Michigan and throughout the United States.

Glenn was born in Detroit, Michigan and graduated from Dearborn High School, where he lettered in baseball and track and was Captain of the cross country team. He later graduated from Henry Ford Community College and attended the University of Kentucky and University of Michigan. When Glenn was asked to serve his country, he did so without hesitation and served admirably in the United States Army. He later went on to a very successful career as a financial analyst with Ford Motor Company.

As long as I have known Glenn, I have known him to be a dedicated husband and a committed family man. In 1967, Glenn married Grace A. Dansbury, an exemplary role model and devoted mother to their daughter, Marcy. They recently fulfilled their lifelong dream of building a beautiful home on Cedar Lake in Greenbush, Michigan. There, Grace and Glenn enjoy their other hobbies, fishing and golf. And of course, they enjoy watching their two favorite teams, the Detroit Pistons and the Detroit Tigers, with their family and numerous friends.

Not only is Glenn a dedicated family man, but his formidable hunting skills have earned him many awards, and he holds a number of hunting records across our country. In the Safari Club International Record Book, he holds six records for whitetail deer, and two state records in Ohio. Glenn won the 1992 and 1993 Commemorative Bucks of Michigan Scoring Awards, and he received the "Don Bonafide Memorial Award", named after one of the founders of the Commemorative Bucks of Michigan.

Glenn's formidable hunting skills have earned him the respect of hunters everywhere, but it is his leadership and work in protecting the rights of the hunting community which have earned him the admiration of all those who enjoy the outdoors. Some years ago, Glenn asked for my support, which I was pleased to give, in founding the Coalition of Michigan Sportsmen. With Glenn's typical energetic style and relentless perseverance, he has made this organization a strong advocate for hunters' rights and wildlife conservation efforts, and I, along with hunters everywhere, appreciate his tireless efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and our colleagues to join with me in commending Glenn Williams for his work on behalf of our many hunters in Michigan and in our country. I can state without reservation that Glenn has been a power-

ful advocate on behalf of sportsmen everywhere, and those of us who seek to protect all Americans' Second Amendment rights.

INTRODUCTION OF H. RES. 464 CALLING FOR THE MAGEN DAVID ADOM SOCIETY'S ADMIT- TANCE INTO THE INTER- NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of a distinguished group of co-sponsors, I am introducing today a resolution calling for a reaffirmation of congressional support for the admittance of the Magen David Adom Society as a full member into the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

The Magen David Adom Society, an Israeli relief agency that is equivalent to the American Red Cross, has served countless people in need from many nations for over seventy years. The Magen David Adom Society has given this aid to individuals regardless of race, religion or nationality. In the last year alone, Magen David Adom Society members were directly involved in relief work in Kosovo, Greece, Turkey and Indonesia. They were also invaluable in helping American relief agencies in the wake of the tragic bombings of our embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in 1998.

It might come as a shock then that, while the national organizations of countries such as Iraq, Libya, and North Korea are all full members of the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, the Magen David Adom Society is not. Why has the Magen David Adom Society been denied membership in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement since 1949? The answer to this question is simple, and sadly enough, political. The Magen David Adom Society has fulfilled the criteria for full membership, but has requested recognition of the Shield of David as its symbol. Out of respect for the sensibilities of Egypt, Turkey and other Islamic member nations, the International Movement has accepted the Red Crescent as a joint symbol, but has been unwilling to do the same for the Israel's Shield of David.

Israel's opponents have politicized the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent against her, a practice the American Red Cross describes as "an injustice of the highest order." The American Red Cross has repeatedly sought to have the Magen David Adom Society admitted as part of the International Movement, but has been thwarted by the political prejudices of a small number of nations.

In 1987, Congress affirmed its support for the Magen David Adom Society by requesting that they be admitted to the International Movement as full members. After 13 years, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is still dragging its feet on the issue, and the Israeli relief agency remains the victim of politics. We must reinforce our support for this praiseworthy organization by adopting this resolution and letting the other members of the International Movement know that we do

not look favorably on political bias in international humanitarian organizations.

The following is an excerpt from the International Statutes of the Movement. "The International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. The Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature."

Along with my colleagues, I believe in the ideals expressed in the Statutes. We call on all members of the Movement to live up to its high standards of providing relief to people in need around the world in an effective and impartial fashion, by admitting the Magen David Adom Society of Israel and according it all the appropriate protections under international law.

I submit the full text of this measure to be printed in the RECORD:

H. RES. 464

Whereas Israel's Magen David Adom Society has provided emergency relief to people in many countries in times of need, pain, and suffering since 1930, regardless of nationality or religious affiliation;

Whereas in the past year alone, the Magen David Adom Society has provided invaluable services in Kosovo, Indonesia, and Kenya following the bombing of the United States Embassy in Kenya, and in the wake of the earthquakes that devastated Greece and Turkey;

Whereas the American Red Cross has recognized the superb and invaluable work done by the Magen David Adom Society and considers the exclusion of the Magen David Adom Society from the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement "an injustice of the highest order";

Whereas the American Red Cross has repeatedly urged that the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement recognize the Magen David Adom Society as a full member;

Whereas the Magen David Adom Society utilizes the Red Shield of David as its emblem, in similar fashion to the utilization of the Red Cross and Red Crescent by other national societies;

Whereas the Red Cross and the Red Crescent have been recognized as protected symbols under the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement;

Whereas the International Committee of the Red Cross has ignored previous requests from the United States Congress to recognize the Magen David Adom Society;

Whereas the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement state that it "makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions" and it "may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature";

Whereas although similar national organizations of Iraq, North Korea, and Afghanistan are recognized as full members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the Magen David Adom Society has been denied membership since 1949; and

Whereas in fiscal year 1999 the United States Government provided \$119,400,000 to the International Committee of the Red Cross and \$7,300,000 to the Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) the International Committee of the Red Cross should immediately recognize the Magen David Adom Society and the Magen

David Adom Society should be granted full membership in the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement;

(2) the Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies should grant full membership to the Magen David Adom Society immediately following recognition by the International Committee of the Red Cross of the Magen David Adom Society as a full member of the International Committee of the Red Cross; and

(3) the Red Shield of David should be accorded the same protections under international law as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE JULIA TAFT DISCUSSES HUMAN RIGHTS CONDITIONS IN TIBET

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 6, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today the House International Relations Committee held a hearing focusing on the status of the negotiations between China and Tibet. The principal witness representing the Administration was the Honorable Julia V. Taft, Special Coordinator for Tibetan Refugee Issues and also the Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees, and Migration.

Assistant Secretary Taft gave a particularly insightful analysis of the current situation in Tibet. She noted that "tight controls on religion and other fundamental freedoms continued and intensified" during the past year. She further noted that there were "instances of arbitrary arrests, detention without public trial, and torture in prison" as well as "intensification of controls over Tibetan monasteries and on monks and nuns. Religious activities were severely disrupted through the continuation of the government's patriotic education campaign."

Mr. Speaker, we have a number of important upcoming matters involving China and its human rights record. At the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, the United States has tabled a resolution calling for an investigation of human rights abuses in China. The Administration and many of us in the Congress are now engaged in a major effort to win international support of members of the Human Rights Commission for the full consideration of the resolution that our government has presented in Geneva.

Later next month, the House of Representatives will consider the Administration's proposal to grant Permanent Normal Trade Relations status for our trade with China. Many of us in the Congress have extremely serious concerns about the advisability of extending this status to China because of Beijing's human rights record.

Because the printed transcript of today's hearing of the International Relations Committee will not be available to member of the Congress for several months, Mr. Speaker, I ask that the outstanding testimony of Assistant Secretary Taft be placed in *The Record*. I urge my colleagues to give careful and thoughtful consideration to her statement as we consider the issues that will be before the Congress in the next few months.

STATEMENT OF JULIA V. TAFT, SPECIAL COORDINATOR FOR TIBETAN ISSUES, HOUSE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE APRIL 6, 2000

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, it is a great honor to appear before you today to testify on the current situation in Tibet.

I was appointed a little over a year ago to serve as Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues. My policy goals are two-fold: first to promote a substantive dialogue between the Chinese government and the Dalai Lama or his representatives, and second, to help sustain Tibet's unique religious, linguistic, and cultural heritage.

Mr. Chairman as you and your colleagues know, disputes over Tibet's relations with the Chinese government have a long, complex history. Recognizing that this is your third hearing on Tibet, I do not propose to summarize it again today. Instead, I would like to describe the current circumstances in Tibet, talk a little about developments over the past year, and what I've been doing since my appointment.

CURRENT SITUATION IN TIBET

As our human rights report on China for 1999 makes clear, tight controls on religion and other fundamental freedoms continued and intensified during a year in which there were several sensitive anniversaries and events. This year's report documents in detail widespread human rights and religious freedom abuses. Besides instances of arbitrary arrests, detention without public trial, and torture in prison, there was also an intensification of controls over Tibetan monasteries and on monks and nuns. Religious activities were severely disrupted through the continuation of the government's patriotic education campaign that aims to expel supporters of the Dalai Lama from monasteries and views the monasteries as a focus of "anti-China" separatist activity. UNHCR reported that 2905 Tibetans left Tibet during the year, and Tibet Information Network reported that approximately 1/3 of those left to escape campaigns and pursue religious teaching in India. In fact, two of Tibet's most prominent religious figures have left Tibet during the past 18 months reportedly for these reasons. The 14-year-old Karmapa, leader of Kagyu sect, and the third most revered leader in Tibetan Buddhism, left Tibet in late December to pursue religious teachings in India. Agya Rinpoche, former abbot of Kumbum Monastery, a senior Tibetan religious figure and an official at the Deputy Minister level, left China in November 1998. Among reported reasons for his departure were increased government pressure on Kumbum Monastery including the stationing of 45 government officials, the imposition of patriotic re-education, and a heightened role demanded of him by the Government in its campaign to legitimize Gyaltzen Norbu, the boy recognized by the Chinese leadership as the 11th Panchen Lama.

Although China has devoted substantial economic resources to Tibet over the past 20 years, it remains China's poorest region. Language problems severely limit educational opportunities for Tibetan students, and illiteracy rates are said to be rising sharply. The average life span of Tibetans is reportedly dropping, infant mortality is climbing, and most non-urban children are chronically undernourished.

Recent reports suggest that privatization of health care, increased emphasis on Chinese language curriculum, and continuing Han migration into Tibet are all weakening the social and economic position of Tibet's indigenous population. Lacking the skills to compete with Han laborers, ethnic Tibetans are not participating in the region's eco-

nomie boom. In fact, rapid economic growth, the expanding tourism industry, and the introduction of more modern cultural influences also have disrupted traditional living patterns and customs, causing environmental problems and threatening traditional Tibetan culture.

In Lhasa (the capital of Tibetan Autonomous Region) Chinese cultural presence is obvious and widespread. Buildings are of Chinese architectural style, the Chinese language is widely spoken, and Chinese characters are used in most commercial and official communications. Drawn by economic incentives to the region, ethnic Han Chinese are estimated to comprise more than half the population of Lhasa; some observers estimate the non-Tibetan population of the city (mostly Han and Hui) to be roughly 90 percent. Chinese officials estimate that 95 percent of Tibet's officially registered population is Tibetan, with Han and other ethnic groups making up the remaining 5 percent. These numbers reportedly do not include the large number of "temporary" Han residents, including military and paramilitary troops and their dependents, many of whom have lived in Tibet for years. The Dalai Lama, Tibetan experts, and others have expressed concern that development projects and other central Government policies encourage massive influxes of Han Chinese, which have the effect of overwhelming Tibet's traditional culture and diluting Tibetan identity.

Reports indicate that increased economic development combined with the influx of migrants, has contributed to an increase of prostitution in the region. Experts who work in the region report that hundreds of brothels operate openly in Lhasa; up to 10,000 commercial sex workers, mostly ethnic Han, may be employed in Lhasa alone. Much of the prostitution reportedly occurs in sites owned by the Party or the Government, under military protection. The incidence of HIV among prostitutes in Tibet is unknown, but is believed to be relatively high.

Because of the deterioration of the Chinese Government's human rights record the U.S. Government announced on January 12 its intention to introduce a resolution focusing international attention on China's human rights record at this year's session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) in Geneva. We are working hard with other nations to defeat China's anticipated no-action motion and to pass the resolution.

Our criticism of China's human rights practices reflects core values of the American people and widely-shared international norms—freedom of religion, conscience, expression, association, and assembly. These rights are enshrined in international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which China has signed but not yet ratified or implemented.

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

In addition to utilizing multilateral human rights fora, the President and Secretary Albright have continued to use every available opportunity to urge the Chinese leadership to enter into a substantive dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives. President Jiang Zemin indicated to President Clinton during their June 1998 summit in Beijing that he would be willing to engage in such dialogue if the Dalai Lama affirmed that Tibet and Taiwan are part of China. Despite our repeated efforts throughout the year to foster such dialogue and the willingness expressed by the Dalai Lama, the Chinese leadership has not followed up on Jiang's remarks to the President. Nevertheless, the Administration remains committed to implementing an approach to human