

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RAMPANT ANTI-SEMITISM IN INDONESIA—ISRAELI ARCHERY TEAM NOT PERMITTED TO COMPETE UNDER ISRAEL'S FLAG

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I was outraged, appalled, and dismayed—but unfortunately not surprised—by the latest case of blatant anti-Semitism in Indonesia.

The facts of the case are appalling. The world archery championships are to be held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on August 1–6 of this year. The Indonesian officials organizing the event refused to permit the team representing Israel to participate under the name of the country of Israel and under the Israeli flag. The Indonesian organizing officials proposed that the Israeli archery team be designated group A, that it march at the opening and closing ceremonies under the flag of the International Archery Federation [FITA], and, if an Israeli archer wins a medal, the Indonesian officials want the fanfare of the FITA to be played instead of the national anthem of Israel.

Mr. Speaker, this request from Indonesian officials is both ludicrous and outrageous. Israel is a sovereign nation, a member of the United Nations, and is recognized by most countries. Indonesia, as a matter of policy, does not have diplomatic relations with Israel, and that, I am certain, is a clear reflection of the reason these Indonesian officials have taken such an offensive racist, anti-Semitic and anti-Israel position.

Unfortunately, this is not the first instance of such intolerance. When the film "Shindler's List" was produced a few years ago by Stephen Spielberg, Indonesia was one of the few countries on the face of the Earth which refused to permit the movie to be shown. I intervened with the Indonesian Ambassador and I am delighted to report that eventually the movie was screened in Indonesia.

A year or so ago, I also raised with the Indonesian Ambassador and discussed in a hearing of the House Foreign Affairs Committee the publication in Indonesia's leading English-language newspaper, the Indonesia Times, an article by Prof. Agha Hamid, which was one of the most vicious anti-Semitic diatribes that I have seen, and I have seen a great deal of vicious anti-Semitism. Just one sample: "Actually the Jewish religion is not a religion at all. It is infact [sic.] a bloody, sadistic and obscene code devised by Zionist-Tal-mudist sages." And further: "The Jewish sages were not exclusively interested in homicide. Sexuality, particularly in far lesser conventional modes, is a strong rival for their attention." The Indonesian Government at that time knew of my outrage over the publication of such disgusting trash.

Mr. Speaker, in light of this latest intolerable action by Indonesian officials organizing the world archery competition against the citizens

of a sovereign, independent country, I have introduced a resolution which puts the Congress on record as opposing the effort to deny recognition to the State of Israel and its citizens and reaffirming the Congress' strong opposition to racism and anti-Semitism. This resolution calls upon the Indonesian Government to act to end this outrageous anti-Israeli action. I invite my colleagues to join me as cosponsors of this resolution.

The text of my resolution is as follows:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Mr. LANTOS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations.

A resolution condemning the refusal of the Indonesian officials organizing the World Archery Championships in Jakarta, Indonesia, in August 1995 to permit a team from Israel to participate in the competition under the name of Israel and under the flag of Israel, and urging the government of Indonesia to join in condemning this manifestation of racism and anti-Semitism.

Whereas the Congress has repeatedly expressed its abhorrence of racism and anti-Semitism in any form;

Whereas the constitution of the International Archery Federation (FITA) bars discrimination against any country, association or person on grounds of race, religion or politics;

Whereas Indonesian officials organizing the World Archery Championships in Jakarta, Indonesia, in August 1995 have refused to permit a team representing Israel to participate in the competition unless the team agrees to conceal its national identity and not compete under the flag of Israel; and

Whereas officials of the International Archery Federation (FITA) have confirmed that Indonesian officials have refused to permit an Israeli team to participate under its country's name and with its country's flag in the World Archery Championships; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That Congress:

(1) Condemns the Indonesian offices organizing the World Archery Championships in Jakarta, Indonesia, for this refusal to permit a team representing Israel to participate in this international competition under the name and flag of their country;

(2) Calls upon the Government of Indonesia to repudiate publicly the position that has been taken by those Indonesian officials organizing the World Archery Championships in Jakarta regarding the participation of a team representing Israel in the competition and to urge the inclusion of the team of Israel under the name of Israel and under the flag of Israel;

(3) Condemns all manifestations of racism and anti-Semitism wherever they may appear in Indonesia and elsewhere throughout the world; and

(4) Directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate to convey a copy of this resolution to the President of Indonesia and to the President of the International Archery Federation (FITA).

ON THE PASSING OF GEORGE L.P. WEAVER

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to my colleagues' attention the following obituary for George L.P. Weaver which appeared in the July 18, 1995 issue of the Washington Post. With the passing of George Weaver, the country has lost a great American—one who dedicated himself to ensuring equal opportunity and justice for all Americans. The principles for which George Weaver dedicated his life—an abiding respect for the dignity of workers and the worth of labor and an unshakable commitment to ending the scourge of segregation and racism—both in his service to the labor movement and in his work in Government, are the principles that have served to make this country what it is today. This House turns its back on those principles at its own and the Nation's peril.

[From the Washington Post, July 18, 1995]

GEORGE L.P. WEAVER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR

George L.P. Weaver, 83, a former labor union official who served as assistant secretary of labor for international affairs during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, died July 14 of complications related to emphysema and asthma at George Washington University Hospital.

Mr. Weaver spend most of his working life in activities related to the labor movement, beginning in the 1930s when he carried passengers' baggage as a redcap at railroad stations in Chicago. As a young man, he joined the United Transport Service Employees Union.

Later, he was assistant to the secretary-treasurer and director of the civil rights committee of the old Congress of Industrial Organizations. After the CIO's merger with the American Federation of Labor in 1955, he became executive secretary of the new union's civil rights committee.

In his capacity as assistant secretary of labor for international affairs, Mr. Weaver was the U.S. representative on the governing body of the International Labor Organization. He was chairman of that body in 1968. After stepping down as assistant secretary of labor in 1969, he was assistant to the president of the ILO for about six years.

Mr. Weaver, a Washington resident, was born in Pittsburgh and grew up in Dayton, Ohio. He attended what now is Roosevelt University in Chicago and Howard University law school.

In 1941, he came to Washington as a member of the CIO's War Relief Committee. A year later, he became assistant to the secretary-treasurer and director of the civil rights committee. During the next dozen years, he took leaves of absence to serve on special government assignments and on overseas missions. The assignments included service in 1950 as special assistant to Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, and assisting in the reorganization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.