

Salt Lake County attorney's office, Mrs. Campbell became an assistant U.S. attorney in Utah, where she has served with distinction since 1982. During that time, she has tried more than 60 felony cases—more cases than most lawyers try in their entire career.

She has risen to become the Financial Institution Fraud Coordinator for the U.S. attorney's office, in charge of all cases involving federally insured institutions, in addition to prosecuting other complex white-collar crime cases. It is a measure of her dedication that despite the complexity and time-consuming nature of white-collar crime cases, she has also chosen to continue to prosecute violent crime cases.

Throughout her service as an assistant U.S. attorney, Tena Campbell has earned the respect of the Federal bench and a reputation as a hardworking, tough, yet compassionate, prosecutor. She has received the highest rating, Well Qualified, from the American Bar Association. I am convinced that as a Federal judge, where she would be the first woman in Utah history to serve in that position, Tena Campbell will be fair, honest, and knowledgeable, and I am proud to support her nomination.

For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support her nomination.

STATEMENT OF THE NOMINATION OF CLIFFORD GREGORY STEWART

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of the nomination of Greg Stewart to be general counsel of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC].

Greg Stewart is a native New Jerseyan and has most recently served as the director of the division of civil rights for the State of New Jersey. I believe that Greg Stewart has the qualifications and the experience to make an excellent general counsel at EEOC.

Mr. President, Greg Stewart has been involved in civil rights issues for over 13 years. He has served as the director of the division of civil rights in New Jersey under both a Democratic and Republican governor. He has also worked for the department of the public advocate in New Jersey, again under Democratic and Republican Governors. During whatever free time he has had since he graduated from Rutgers Law School in 1981, he has taught constitutional and civil rights law at Rutgers School of Law and John Jay College.

Greg Stewart has an outstanding scholar. He has a three degrees from Rutgers; a B.A. in political science, an M.A. in political science, and a J.D. from the Rutgers Law School in Newark. He has received several academic honors including an Eagleton Institute of Politics fellowship. In addition to his academic accomplishments, Greg has also been involved in community service. In fact, he received the Community Service Award for the New Jersey Conference of the NAACP branches and the Equal Justice Medal for the Legal Services of New Jersey.

Mr. President, our country is on the brink of a national debate on affirmative action and civil rights laws. I think Greg Stewart can make an excellent contribution to this debate as general counsel to the EEOC. He has a vast amount of experience in civil rights law and he has served under Republicans and Democrats with a sincere respect for the law, objectivity, and a unique sense of balance. I am proud to support his nomination and urge the Senate to confirm his nomination to EEOC general counsel.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider of the bill.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered and deemed read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (S. 677) was deemed read for the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 677

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REPEAL.

(a) REPEAL.—Subsection (a) of section 1392 of title 28, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Subsection (b) of section 1392 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “(b) Any” and inserting “Any”.

REGARDING THE ARREST OF HARRY WU BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate proceed to immediate consideration of Senate Resolution 148, submitted earlier today by Senator HELMS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 148) expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the arrest of Harry Wu by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

RED CHINESE UP TO NO GOOD—AGAIN

Mr. HELMS. The resolution condemns the arrest of Mr. Peter H. W., a personal friend of mine who has been arrested by the Red Chinese. I understand the House of Representatives Committee on International Relations reported a similar resolution yesterday that is expected to be considered by the House this morning.

Peter Hongda Wu, known to all of us as Harry Wu, entered China last week on a valid United States passport and a valid visa issued by the Chinese themselves.

Harry submitted his papers at the border and was immediately placed under house arrest by Chinese authorities and held for 3 days, after which a caravan of Communist-style cars arrived in the small border town near Kazakhstan and whisked Harry away.

Harry Wu has not been seen or heard from since. Mr. President, the cruelty the Chinese Communists can inflict, especially on humans they claim have committed crimes against the state. Unfortunately, because Harry has devoted his life to exposing human rights abuses in China, the Chinese have

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

THE FEDERAL COURT CASE REMOVAL ACT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 32 S. 533.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 533) to clarify the rules governing removal of cases to Federal court, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DOLE. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered, deemed read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements appear in the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (S. 533) was deemed read for the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 533

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. REMOVAL.

The first sentence of section 1447(c) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by striking “any defect in removal procedure” and inserting “any defect other than lack of subject matter jurisdiction”.

REDUNDANT VENUE REPEAL ACT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to immediate consideration of calendar No. 112, S. 677.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 677) to repeal a redundant venue provision, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

taken purely punitive action against him.

Harry Wu has worked and cooperated with the Senate for many years. It was Harry who first informed me that the Chinese were forcing their own prisoners, many of them political prisoners, to produce products for sale to other countries. Harry was extraordinarily familiar with these practices since he spent 19 years in a Chinese prison.

More recently, Mr. President, at my invitation, Harry testified before the Foreign Relations Committee regarding the Chinese Government's practice of selling organs removed from the bodies of just-executed prisoners, including political prisoners. The Chinese make these organs available on the international market—for cold cash—for example, \$10,000 for a liver and varying amounts for corneas and other human organs.

Harry's video footage filmed in China, proved that the Chinese even have gone so far as to harvest both kidneys from living prisoners. Understandably, the hearing received a great deal of international attention, and the Chinese are obviously punishing Harry Wu for informing the U.S. Congress about this and other matters.

Mr. President, the Chinese have already usurped 19 years of Harry Wu's life. They must not persecute him further. He is a faithful and honest American citizen devoted to ensuring the wellbeing of Chinese citizens. I urge Senators and the President to do everything within their power to press for Harry Wu's immediate release and safe return. As his friend, I appeal to all Senators for their support.

Mr. President, my resolution expresses condemnation of the arrest and detention of Harry Wu. It further calls upon China to comply immediately with its commitments under the United States-People's Republic of China Consular Convention by providing the United States Government with a full accounting for Harry's arrest and detention. I urge the Senate to adopt the resolution.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered and agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the resolution (S. Res. 148) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, is as follows: 6se

S. RES. 148

Whereas Peter H. Wu, known as Harry Wu, attempted to enter the People's Republic of China on June 19, 1995, near the China-Kazakhstan border;

Whereas Harry Wu, a 58-year-old American citizen, was traveling on a valid United States passport and a valid visa issued by the Chinese authorities;

Whereas the Chinese authorities confined Harry Wu to house arrest for 3 days, after which time he has not been seen or heard from;

Whereas the Chinese Foreign Ministry notified the United States Embassy in Beijing of Mr. Wu's detention on Friday, June 23;

Whereas the United States Embassy in Beijing approached the Chinese Foreign Ministry on Monday, June 26, to issue an official demarche for the detention of an American citizen;

Whereas the terms of the United States-People's Republic of China Consular convention on February 19, 1982, require that United States Government officials shall be accorded access to an American citizen as soon as possible but not more than 48 hours after the United States has been notified of such detention;

Whereas on Wednesday, June 28, the highest ranking representative of the People's Republic of China in the United States refused to offer the United States Government any information on Harry Wu's whereabouts or the charges brought against him;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China is in violation of the terms of its Consular Convention;

Whereas Harry Wu, who was born in China, has already spent 19 years in Chinese prisons;

Whereas Harry Wu has dedicated his life to the betterment of the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China;

Whereas Harry Wu first detailed to the United States Congress the practice of using prison labor to produce products for export from China to other countries;

Whereas Harry Wu testified before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on May 4, 1995, informing the Committee, the Senate, and the American people about the Chinese government practice of murdering Chinese prisoners, including political prisoners, for the purpose of harvesting their organs for sale on the international market;

Whereas on June 2, 1995, the President of the United States announced his determination that further extension of the waiver authority granted by section 402(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618; 88 Stat. 1978), also known as "Jackson-Vanik", will substantially promote freedom of emigration from the People's Republic of China;

Whereas this waiver authority will allow the People's Republic of China to receive the lowest tariff rates possible, also known as Most-Favored-Nation trading status, for a period of 12 months beginning on July 3, 1995; and

Whereas the Chinese government and people benefit substantially from the continuation of such trading benefits: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That (a) the United States Senate expresses its condemnation of the arrest of Peter H. Wu and its deep concern for his well-being.

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

(1) the People's Republic of China must immediately comply with its commitments under the United States-People's Republic of China Consular Convention of February 19, 1982, by allowing consular access to Peter H. Wu;

(2) the People's Republic of China should provide immediately a full accounting of Peter Wu's whereabouts and the charges being brought against him; and

(3) the President of the United States should use every diplomatic means available to ensure Peter Wu's safe and expeditious return to the United States.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States with the request that the President further transmit

such copy to the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the United States.

FISHERIES ACT

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar 119, S. 267.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 267) to establish a system of licensing, reporting, and regulation for vessels of the United States fishing on the high seas, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation with amendments; as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

S. 267

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Fisheries Act of 1995".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

TITLE I—HIGH SEAS FISHERIES LICENSING

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Purpose.

Sec. 103. Definitions.

Sec. 104. Licensing.

Sec. 105. Responsibilities of the Secretary.

Sec. 106. Unlawful activities.

Sec. 107. Enforcement provisions.

Sec. 108. Civil penalties and license sanctions.

Sec. 109. Criminal offenses.

Sec. 110. Forfeitures.

Sec. 111. Effective date.

TITLE II—IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVENTION ON FUTURE MULTILATERAL COOPERATION IN THE NORTHWEST ATLANTIC FISHERIES

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Representation of United States under convention.

Sec. 203. Requests for scientific advice.

Sec. 204. Authorities of Secretary of State with respect to convention.

Sec. 205. Interagency cooperation.

Sec. 206. Rulemaking.

Sec. 207. Prohibited acts and penalties.

Sec. 208. Consultative committee.

Sec. 209. Administrative matters.

Sec. 210. Definitions.

Sec. 211. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE III—ATLANTIC TUNAS CONVENTION ACT

Sec. 301. Short title.

Sec. 302. Research and monitoring activities.

Sec. 303. Advisory committee procedures.

Sec. 304. Regulations.

Sec. 305. Fines and permit sanctions.

Sec. 306. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 307. Report and certification.

Sec. 308. Management of Yellowfin Tuna.