

the construction of temporary homes for the families of military personnel receiving care at major military treatment facilities and VA Medical Centers. The houses provide support for families as they serve as a "home away from home." One of these houses is located in my district at Fort Bliss. The presence of a Fisher House in El Paso, and throughout military bases around the country, help ease the minds of America's finest and their families during times of illness.

Mr. Fisher, as exemplified by these philanthropic efforts on behalf of our Nation's veteran's and military, established himself as one of our most dedicated patriots. Through these charitable acts, and numerous others in various civic and community efforts, he set a tremendous example for all Americans to follow. For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to honor Zachary Fisher by unanimously supporting H.J. Res. 46.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STUMP) that the House suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 46.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO ALLEGATIONS OF ESPIONAGE AND ILLEGAL CAMPAIGN FINANCING THAT HAVE BROUGHT INTO QUESTION LOYALTY AND PROBITY OF AMERICANS OF ASIAN ANCESTRY

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 124) expressing the sense of the Congress relating to recent allegations of espionage and illegal campaign financing that have brought into question the loyalty and probity of Americans of Asian ancestry, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I take this time for the purpose of asking the gentleman to explain the purpose of his request.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WU. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Today, the House considers H. Con. Res. 124, which recognizes the contributions of Asian Americans to American culture and society, and condemns all forms of discrimination and bias

against Asian Americans. This resolution has the bipartisan support of 75 cosponsors and was introduced by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU) and the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) on May 27, 1999.

It expresses the sense of Congress that recent allegations of espionage and illegal campaign financing against certain Asian Americans have brought into question the loyalty and probity of all Americans of Asian ancestry. In an effort to counter this stereotypical view as one of ignorance based on generalizations about people of different ethnic backgrounds, it is the sense of Congress that no American should generalize or stereotype the action of an individual to be representative of an entire group.

The resolution calls upon the Attorney General, the Secretary of Energy, and the Commissioner of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to vigorously investigate and enforce all allegations of discrimination in public and private workplaces.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject matter of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I would just like to say that I was not born in America. At the age of 6½ years, I came to America with my family because my parents wanted to start a new life and my father wanted to pursue a graduate education in engineering. I was lucky. My parents pushed me hard to work in school, and I did. I got a good education, considered becoming a physician or a scientist, but went on to law school and began my own law practice in Portland, Oregon.

At our law firm, Cohen & Wu, and we always like to say "Only in America, Cohen & Wu," we focus primarily on high technology and international trade. I traveled overseas frequently for business, and I also spent 6 years negotiating a sister city relationship between my hometown of Portland, Oregon, and my ancestral home of Suzhou, China. Closer to home, I practiced intellectual property law. I worked closely with startup technology firms and worked hands-on with some of the most cutting-edge technologies in the world.

Mr. Speaker, America's greatest strength is that it is an open society, where each citizen has the freedom to pursue his or her dream. Every citizen, every American. Some become doctors or businessmen, others become teachers or scientists, some may also become Members of Congress. I am here in this chamber today because those who came before us fought hard for that freedom and for our open society,

and I want to do everything in my power to preserve that freedom and open society for those who come after us.

The events surrounding the Los Alamos controversy and the campaign finance scandals have cast two dark shadows. One is a shadow on our national security; the other is a shadow on the American dream, on our open society of equal opportunity. Had the current political climate existed when I was traveling internationally, when I was quoting high-tech startups in Oregon, I would not have had my successes in the private sector, nor would I be in Congress today.

The danger we face today is twofold: first, of course, is national security, and we must work hard to ensure that security. Second is the real or imagined limits we place on the minds and the hopes of our own people. In preserving our national security, we must be careful that we do not act like the very regimes we fear will obtain our technologies.

Asian Americans have made profound contributions to American life. From the arts to education, from railroad building to serving in the armed forces, Asian Americans have played an integral role in building our great Nation and in preserving its security through diligent hard work. Recent allegations of espionage and illegal fund-raising, however, have caused some Americans to call into doubt the loyalty and probity of Asian Americans. Our Nation was founded upon self-evident ideals, such as due process, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We cannot afford to sacrifice these American values.

This resolution highlights the strength and diversity of America and underscores the achievements and contributions of Asian Americans of the United States. Mr. Speaker, as the very embodiment of America's free and open society, this Congress must take a leading role in creating room for diversity and prevent future discriminatory acts from taking place. I strongly urge my colleagues to help preserve America's open society and support this piece of legislation.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) for joining me in introducing H. Con. Res. 124, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the chairman of the committee, as well as the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), the ranking member of the committee, for all of their help in the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS).

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, when this issue first was presented to the Committee on the Judiciary, I could not help but think of my boyhood days when a close friend, who is still a close friend, Jimmy Wong, and I followed parallel lives; he

in a Chinese-American environment rich with the heritage of his forefathers, and mine in the Greek tradition. Both of us had families who operated restaurants. One can imagine the bill of fare in the restaurant of Jimmy Wong's parents and that in my parents' restaurant.

Their son, Jimmy Wong and myself, became school mates. We sold newspapers together in downtown Harrisburg, store to store and platform to platform, and grew together in becoming aficionados of the then current movies and the movie stars and all the current events that were occurring. World War II was running rampant at that time. We shared stories, anecdotes, after-school hours, all of the richness of growing up together in a diverse America.

Therefore, I always grew up with the notion that Chinese-Americans, the thousands upon thousands in our country, have always contributed to the culture and to the traditions and to the wealth of American traditions in their own right as we were developing as a Nation. So it came as a shock to me that we even need this resolution, notwithstanding some of the rigors of investigations and other kinds of alleged wrongdoing. That did not visit upon the Chinese-Americans or Asian-Americans as a whole. It only talked to individuals who may have transgressed or alleged to have transgressed, not the body of Chinese-Americans who have been our neighbors, our friends, our boyhood chums.

I spoke recently with Jimmy Wong who is a retired attorney in our area. We took an hour on the telephone simply laughing about old times; and I told him, because then I did not know how rapidly this resolution would come to the floor, that I would invite him to the chamber to be here when this resolution was to be debated. Time was not accorded me. I hope he is watching this on C-SPAN. But the point is, for the thousands and thousands of Jimmy Wongs across the Nation, our country loves them, our country knows that they love our country, and I support the resolution.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL), my cosponsor of this resolution, and I also wish to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GEKAS) for his remarks.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Oregon for yielding to me. I am privileged to stand on the floor with him. I am privileged to stand for the principle we share, that Americans should be judged on their own merits.

The gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU) and I worked together on this, Mr. Speaker, in order to make sure that in response to recent allegations of espionage, that we refrain from the easy temptation to make a generalization based upon race.

This was particularly important because I had observed among many

friends of mine in California a decision on their part to withdraw from the political process, to withdraw from what might attract attention, simply because they were, in this case, Chinese-American, and thought that perhaps it would be wiser to keep a lower profile. What a horrible, sad thing. They would be censoring themselves, Americans censoring themselves because of their concern about a profile at a time of controversy.

What this resolution does, in which I am so proud to join with my colleague from Oregon, is to say, no, that is simply the wrong message to be taken. Every American of Asian ancestry, every American of Chinese ancestry in particular, ought rather to renew his or her involvement in our political affairs to demonstrate that there will be no success for those who would intimidate; and that it is a disservice to our country in a fundamental way to discriminate, as it is a disservice to our country to be engaged in any transfer of nationally secure information.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, it has also come to my attention from colleagues at Stanford University, a university affection for which the author of this resolution and I have in common, that a number of Americans of Asian ancestry are resisting invitations to go overseas, or might be hesitant to do so, lest they be cast under a cloud of suspicion.

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This was, once again, a form of self-censorship, though in this case not of a political nature but, rather, of a scientific nature. The importance of scientific exchanges for the fruitful development of science indicates this reaction is a regrettable sad one and one that we wish to deter.

So, Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand with my good friend and colleague, the courageous gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU) in offering this resolution. I thank the honorable gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the chairman of our committee, but for whom we would not be on the floor here today, and I note his steadfast opposition to all forms of discrimination, which is manifest in his support of this resolution as well.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) both for his remarks today and his hard work on this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on the Judiciary, I would like to applaud both the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU) and the gentleman from California (Mr. CAMPBELL) for their leadership on H. Con. Res. 124 and to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS).

I was compelled to lend my voice to this for the consternation that I have personally experienced by some of the

intimidating tactics that may have resulted from investigations that were occurring in the United States Congress, because this Nation is a blessed nation because of the richness of diversity, but particularly because of the enormous mosaicism of the Asian community from the far reaches of California and Oregon to the far reaches of New York, but particularly in my great State of Texas.

We are enriched by the participation of so many Asians who have contributed to this Nation both in terms of their bravery and serving in our various wars, the Korean War, World War II, as well as the various other altercations that we have had on behalf of freedom, and most recently the Vietnam War and, of course, our conflicts in Bosnia and the Kosovo conflict.

I want to thank the gentlemen for this resolution, for I would want no one to feel that they are any less an American. Anytime Americans are stereotyped, it is the lowest rung of our ladder. But anytime we work together as one human race, we are climbing to the highest rung of the ladder.

I salute the many Asians that I have had the great pleasure of working with in the City of Houston, in the State of Texas; and I would offer to say to them that they stand equal under the sun to all of us and we are better off because of what they have given to this Nation.

This resolution is an appropriate one because it makes a statement that there will be no intimidation, no stereotyping, and no rejection of any group of people.

I applaud my colleagues and I congratulate them and this resolution should be passed and joined by our colleagues so that all of us can stand as equal citizens welcoming our participation in the political process for a great democracy.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) for her comments.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to support the adoption of H. Con. Res. 124 expressing the sense of the Congress relating to recent allegations of espionage and illegal campaign financing that have brought into question the loyalty and probity of Americans of Asian ancestry.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to our distinguished colleague from Oregon (Mr. WU), who is the author of this resolution. This resolution is an important reminder to all Americans that we must never impute the actions of an individual to an entire group of people, and a reminder to all of us that America is a land of immigrants and that all Americans—regardless of their ethnic background—are entitled to the privileges and rights that are afforded by our Constitution.

I also want to recognize the principal Republican cosponsor of this legislation, our distinguished colleague from California (Mr. CAMPBELL). I have known Congressman CAMPBELL since he was first elected to the House of Representatives, and I have the highest regard for his integrity and his commitment to the civil rights of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, the greatness of our nation rests in its diversity. The different cultures and

varied experiences that groups of various ethnic origin bring to our nation are major factor in the vigor and strength of our nation. We owe a great deal to the Americans of Asian ancestry for the values and vitality that they bring to our nation.

It is unfortunate, Mr. Speaker, that in the excitement and hysteria surrounding the issue of espionage by agents of the People's Republic of China the loyalty and patriotism of an entire class of American citizens—Americans of Asian ancestry—were brought into question. In the past our nation has condemned such scapegoating of an entire group of people, but now the China espionage hysteria has led to a similar problem with Asian-Americans.

Mr. Speaker, some 120,000 Asian/Pacific Americans serve in positions in the United States government and military—these are loyal, dedicated Americans who make important contributions to our nation and our national security. The resolution we are considering today reaffirms the importance of judging every man and woman by his or her own actions and recognizes the danger of racial or ethnic stereotyping.

Bigotry and racism have no place in the United States, Mr. Speaker, and I urge my colleagues to reaffirm that essential principle by supporting H. Con. Res. 124.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 124

Whereas the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are truths we hold as self-evident;

Whereas all Americans are entitled to the equal protection of law;

Whereas Americans of Asian ancestry have made profound contributions to American life, including the arts, our economy, education, the sciences, technology, politics, and sports, among others;

Whereas Americans of Asian ancestry have demonstrated their patriotism by honorably serving to defend the United States in times of armed conflict, from the Civil War to the present; and

Whereas due to recent allegations of espionage and illegal campaign financing, the loyalty and probity of Americans of Asian ancestry has been questioned: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) no Member of Congress or any other American should generalize or stereotype the actions of an individual to an entire group of people;

(2) Americans of Asian ancestry are entitled to all rights and privileges afforded to all Americans; and

(3) the Attorney General, the Secretary of Energy, and the Commissioner of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission should, within their respective jurisdictions, vigorously enforce the security of America's national laboratories and investigate all allegations of discrimination in public or private workplaces.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANTITRUST TECHNICAL
CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1999

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1801) to make technical corrections to various antitrust laws and to references to such laws, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1801

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 "Antitrust Technical Corrections Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS.

(a) ACT OF MARCH 3, 1913.—The Act of March 3, 1913 (chapter 114, 37 Stat. 731; 15 U.S.C. 30) is repealed.

(b) PANAMA CANAL ACT.—Section 11 of the Panama Canal Act (37 Stat. 566; 15 U.S.C. 31) is amended by striking the undesignated paragraph that begins "No vessel permitted".

(c) SHERMAN ACT.—Section 3 of the Sherman Act (15 U.S.C. 3) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(a)" after "SEC. 3.", and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and any State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia, and any State or States or foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$10,000,000 if a corporation, or, if any other person, \$350,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

(d) WILSON TARIFF ACT.—

(1) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The Wilson Tariff Act (28 Stat. 570; 15 U.S.C. 8 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by striking section 77, and

(B) in section 78—

(i) by striking "76, and 77" and inserting "and 76", and
(ii) by redesignating such section as section 77.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO OTHER LAWS.—

(A) CLAYTON ACT.—Subsection (a) of the 1st section of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12(a)) is amended by striking "seventy-seven" and inserting "seventy-six".

(B) FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACT.—Section 4 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 44) is amended by striking "77" and inserting "76".

(C) PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT, 1921.—Section 405(a) of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (7 U.S.C. 225(a)) is amended by striking "77" and inserting "76".

(D) ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954.—Section 105 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2135) is amended by striking "seventy-seven" and inserting "seventy-six".

(E) DEEP SEALED HARD MINERAL RESOURCES ACT.—Section 103(d)(7) of the Deep Sealed Hard Mineral Resources Act (30 U.S.C. 1413(d)(7)) is amended by striking "77" and inserting "76".

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Except as provided in subsection (b), this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) APPLICATION TO CASES.—(1) Section 2(a) shall apply to cases pending on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) The amendments made by subsections (b), (c), and (d) of section 2 shall apply only with respect to cases commenced on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 1801.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1801, the "Antitrust Technical Corrections Act of 1999," which I have introduced with the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), the ranking member.

H.R. 1801 makes four separate technical corrections to our antitrust laws. Three of these corrections repeal outdated provisions of the law, the requirement that depositions in antitrust cases brought by the Government be taken in public; the prohibition on violators of the antitrust laws passing through the Panama Canal; and a redundant and rarely used jurisdiction and venue provision.

The last one clarifies a long existing ambiguity regarding the application of Section 2 of the Sherman Act to the District of Columbia and the territories.

The committee has informally consulted the antitrust enforcement agencies, the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the Bureau of Competition of the Federal Trade Commission, and the agencies have indicated they do not object to any of these changes.

In response to written questions following the committee's November 5, 1997, oversight hearing on the antitrust enforcement agencies, the Department of Justice recommended two of the repeals and the clarification contained in this bill. The other repeal was recommended to the committee by House Legislative Counsel. In addition, the Antitrust Section of the American Bar Association supports the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I include their comments for the RECORD at this point.

COMMENTS ON THE "ANTITRUST TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1999" (H.R. 1801) BY THE SECTION OF ANTITRUST LAW OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

The Antitrust Technical Corrections Act of 1999 (HR 1801) would bring minor but useful revisions to several provisions of the antitrust laws. The Section of Antitrust Law ("Antitrust Section") of the American Bar