

“(D) The total monetary amount of the reductions or waivers referred to under subparagraph (C).

“(2) DEFINITIONS IN REPORTS.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include definitions of the terms ‘enforcement actions’, ‘reduction or waiver’, and ‘small entity’ as used in the report.”.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Oregon):

S. 1270. A bill to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed at 8th Avenue and Mill Street in Eugene, Oregon, as the “Wayne Lyman Morse United States Courthouse”; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, I rise today to introduce legislation to name the Federal courthouse being built in downtown Eugene, OR after one of Oregon’s greatest heroes, my friend and mentor, Senator Wayne Morse. Naming the Eugene courthouse in the city that Wayne Morse loved and called home would be an appropriate way to honor the independence and integrity of our former Senate colleague.

I find it especially fitting to be here today to honor one of the Senate’s great independents. Without going into too much detail of the last few months of the Senate’s history, the act of moving one’s seat on the Senate floor is not a new concept, and Wayne Morse may have done it most famously.

In January 1953, Senator Morse walked into this very Chamber carrying a folding chair that he would place in the center of the aisle, thereby removing himself from either major party as an Independent. Again in 1956, he moved his chair to become a Democrat. He was subsequently overwhelmingly re-elected by the voters of Oregon. The independence displayed by Senator Morse throughout his 24-year service in the Senate was always rewarded by Oregonians who showed their continuing faith in his ability to truly represent their interests, no matter their party label.

It would benefit us all to follow the principles Wayne Morse lived by in politics today. Senator Morse would have had little sympathy for the world of the sound byte. Wayne Morse did not just talk; he worked on the issues that our citizens care about most: education; resources; health care; and justice for all. To paraphrase an old saying, he was “unbought and unbossed.” He, instead, set the bar for integrity and truly embodied the Oregon spirit. I can’t imagine a better tribute to Senator Morse’s independence and integrity than to name a United States courthouse to honor his legacy.

Senator Morse never forgot where he came from. He could never wait to return to his house in Eugene, at 595 Crest Drive, an address I remember well because I worked as a campaign aide for two of his Senate Campaigns. It was during this time that he got me interested in working with the elderly and started me in public service, which ultimately led me here to the Senate floor. I was given the high honor of

being elected to serve in the Senate seat he had held more than 30 years after he was last reelected by the people of Oregon.

Known as the “Tiger of the Senate” for his eloquently outspoken and vigorously independent views, Senator Morse worked diligently on the behalf of the American family. He pushed the Senate to improve education and create a better future for American children by passing the New Frontier and Great Society bills, supporting federal aid to public schools and universities, and implementing scholarship programs for low-income students.

It is, therefore, only right that the Federal courthouse that we will build in Eugene, OR be named after Senator Morse. This courthouse will represent his respect for the law, his love for that city, and the future he envisaged for the people of his home State. Naming this courthouse after Senator Wayne Morse will promote and honor the legacy of Oregon’s illustrious, maverick leader.

I am especially pleased to be joined by my colleague from Oregon, Senator SMITH, in introducing this bipartisan legislation to designate the new Eugene Federal courthouse as the Wayne Lyman Morse Federal Courthouse. I urge all my colleagues to support this legislation.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1189. Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, to respond to the continuing economic crisis adversely affecting American agricultural producers; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 1189. Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1246, to respond to the continuing economic crisis adversely affecting American agricultural producers; which was ordered to lie on the table as follows:

On page 45, line 25, insert the following:

SEC. 604. EMERGENCY DISASTER ASSISTANCE FOR ATLANTIC NORTHEAST MULTISPECIES FISHERMEN.

(a) ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall use \$10,000,000 of funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make payments to Atlantic Northeast multispecies fishermen adversely affected by commercial fishery failures in the Atlantic Northeast multispecies fishery.

(b) OBJECTIVES.—The payments shall be made in support of a voluntary fishing capacity reduction program in the Atlantic Northeast multispecies fishery that is designed to achieve, by means of permanent revocation of multispecies, limited access fishing permits, the following objectives:

(1) To obtain the maximum sustained reduction in fishing capacity at the least cost and in the minimum period of time.

(2) To prevent the replacement of fishing capacity removed under the program.

(c) DETERMINATIONS OF COMMERCIAL FISHERY FAILURES.—The commercial fishery failures referred to in subsection (a) are those

that are determined under section 308(b)(1) of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 4107(b)(1)) for the purposes of that section.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Governmental Affairs be authorized to meet on Monday, July 30, 2001, at 9:30 a.m. for a hearing regarding “Ecstasy Use Rises: What More Needs to be Done by the Government to Combat the Problem?”

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

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet to conduct a hearing on Monday, July 30, 2001, at 1 p.m. in Hart 216, to consider Robert S. Mueller III, to be Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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

CALLING FOR UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE OF LI SHAOMIN AND ALL OTHER AMERICAN SCHOLARS OF CHINESE ANCESTRY

On July 24, 2001, the Senate amended and passed S. Res. 128, as follows:

S. RES. 128

Whereas in recent months the Government of the People’s Republic of China has arrested and detained several scholars and intellectuals of Chinese ancestry with ties to the United States, including at least 2 United States citizens and 4 permanent residents of the United States;

Whereas according to the Department of State’s 2000 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China, and international human rights organizations, the Government of the People’s Republic of China “has continued to commit widespread and well-documented human rights abuses, in violation of internationally accepted norms”;

Whereas the harassment, arbitrary arrest, detention, and filing of criminal charges against scholars and intellectuals has created a chilling effect on freedom of expression in the People’s Republic of China, in contravention of internationally accepted norms, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the People’s Republic of China signed in October 1998;

Whereas the Government of the People’s Republic of China frequently uses torture and other human rights violations to produce coerced “confessions” from detainees;

Whereas the Department of State’s 2000 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China has extensively documented that human rights abuses in the People’s Republic of China “included instances of extrajudicial killings, the use of torture, forced confessions, arbitrary arrest and detention, the mistreatment of prisoners, lengthy incommunicado detention, and denial of due process”, and also found that “[p]olice and prosecutorial officials often ignore the due process provisions of the law and of the Constitution . . . [f]or example, police and prosecutors can subject prisoners to

severe psychological pressure to confess, and coerced confessions frequently are introduced as evidence";

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has reported that some of the scholar detainees have "confessed" to their "crimes" of "spying", but it has yet to produce any evidence of spying, and has refused to permit the detainees to confer with their families or lawyers;

Whereas the Department of State's 2000 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in China also found that "police continue to hold individuals without granting access to family or a lawyer, and trials continue to be conducted in secret";

Whereas Dr. Li Shaomin is a United States citizen and scholar who has been detained by the Government of the People's Republic of China for more than 100 days, was formally charged with spying for Taiwan on May 15, 2001, was tried and convicted on July 14, 2001, and is expected to be deported;

Whereas Dr. Li Shaomin has been deprived of his basic human rights by arbitrary arrest and detention, has not been allowed to contact his wife and child (both United States citizens), and was prevented from seeing his lawyer for an unacceptably long period of time;

Whereas Dr. Gao Zhan is a permanent resident of the United States and scholar who has been detained by the Government of the People's Republic of China for more than 114 days, and was formally charged with "accepting" money from a foreign intelligence agency" on April 4, 2001;

Whereas Dr. Gao Zhan has been deprived of her basic human rights by arbitrary arrest and detention, has not been allowed to contact her husband and child (both United States citizens) or Department of State consular personnel in China, and was prevented from seeing her lawyer for an unacceptably long period of time;

Whereas Wu Jianmin is a United States citizen and author who has been detained by the Government of the People's Republic of China, has been deprived of his basic human rights by arbitrary arrest and detention, has been denied access to lawyers and family members, and has yet to be formally charged with any crimes;

Whereas Qin Guangguang is a permanent resident of the United States and researcher who has been detained by the Government of the People's Republic of China on suspicions of "leaking state secrets", has been deprived of his basic human rights by arbitrary arrest and detention, has been denied access to lawyers and family members, and has yet to be formally charged with any crimes;

Whereas Teng Chunyan is a permanent resident of the United States, Falun Gong practitioner, and researcher who has been sentenced to three years in prison for spying by the Government of the People's Republic of China, apparently for conducting research which documented violations of the human rights of Falun Gong adherents in China, has been deprived of her basic human rights by being placed on trial in secret, and her appeal to the Beijing Higher People's Court was denied on May 11, 2001;

Whereas Liu Yaping is a permanent resident of the United States and a businessman who was arrested and detained in Inner Mon-

golia in March 2001 by the Government of the People's Republic of China, has been deprived of his basic human rights by being denied any access to family members and by being denied regular access to lawyers, is reported to be suffering from severe health problems, was accused of tax evasion and other economic crimes, and has been denied his request for medical parole; and

Whereas the arbitrary imprisonment of United States citizens and residents by the Government of the People's Republic of China, and the continuing violations of their fundamental human rights, demands an immediate and forceful response by Congress and the President of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That

(1) the Senate—

(A) condemns and deplores the continued detention of Li Shaomin, Gao Zhan, Wu Jianmin, Qin Guangguang, Teng Chunyan, and other scholars detained by the Government of the People's Republic of China, and calls for their immediate and unconditional release;

(B) condemns and deplores the lack of due process afforded to these detainees, and the probable coercion of confessions from some of them;

(C) condemns and deplores the ongoing and systematic pattern of human rights violations by the Government of the People's Republic of China, of which the unjust detentions of Li Shaomin, Gao Zhan, Wu Jianmin, Qin Guangguang, and Teng Chunyan, are only important examples;

(D) strongly urges the Government of the People's Republic of China to consider carefully the implications to the broader United States-Chinese relationship of detaining and coercing confessions from United States citizens and permanent residents on unsubstantiated spying charges or suspicions;

(E) urges the Government of the People's Republic of China to consider releasing Liu Yaping on medical parole, as provided for under Chinese law; and

(F) believes that human rights violations inflicted on United States citizens and residents by the Government of the People's Republic of China will reduce opportunities for United States-Chinese cooperation on a wide range of issues; and

(2) it is the sense of the Senate that the President—

(A) should make the immediate release of Li Shaomin, Gao Zhan, Wu Jianmin, Qin Guangguang, and Teng Chunyan a top priority of United States foreign policy with the Government of the People's Republic of China;

(B) should continue to make every effort to assist Li Shaomin, Gao Zhan, Wu Jianmin, Qin Guangguang, and Teng Chunyan, and their families, while discussions of their release are ongoing;

(C) should make it clear to the Government of the People's Republic of China that the detention of United States citizens and residents, and the infliction of human rights violations upon United States citizens and residents, is not in the interests of the Government of the People's Republic of China because it will reduce opportunities for United States-Chinese cooperation on other matters; and

(D) should immediately send a special, high ranking representative to the Government of the People's Republic of China to reiterate the deep concern of the United States regarding the continued imprisonment of Li Shaomin, Gao Zhan, Wu Jianmin, Qin Guangguang, Teng Chunyan, and Liu Yaping, and to discuss their legal status and immediate humanitarian needs.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO FILE

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate committees may file committee-reported Legislative and Executive Calendar matters on Tuesday, August 28, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., notwithstanding a recess or adjournment of the Senate.

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

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, JULY 31, 2001

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, July 31. I further ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday immediately following the prayer and the pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate resume consideration of the Agriculture supplemental authorization bill; further, that the Senate recess from 12:30 to 2:15 p.m. for the weekly party conferences.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. REID. Madam President, the Senate is going to convene in the morning at 9:30 and resume consideration of the Agriculture supplemental authorization bill. Senator LUGAR is to be recognized to file the first amendment. He and Senator HARKIN have been asked to work out with the two leaders a time to vote on that.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. REID. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:31 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, July 31, 2001, at 9:30 a.m.