

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 Mongolia 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 Gov-

ernment 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.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, July 30, 2001

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ADERHOLT).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 30, 2001.

I hereby appoint the Honorable ROBERT B. ADERHOLT to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1954. An act to extend the authorities of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 until 2006, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1218. An act to extend the authorities of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 until 2006.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 3, 2001, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties with each party limited to 30 minutes, and each Member, other than the majority or minority leaders and the minority whip, limited to 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) for 5 minutes.

FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1071, a bill to increase authorization for the National Sea Grant College Program. The idea of the Sea Grant College Program was originally suggested by Mr. Athelstan Spilhaus. In a 1964 editorial he wrote, "Establishment of the land grant colleges was one of the best investments this Nation ever made. That

same kind of imagination and foresight should be applied to exploitation of the sea."

In 1965, Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island introduced legislation to establish sea grant colleges on campuses nationwide as centers of excellence in marine and coastal studies. With the adoption in 1966 of the National Sea Grant College Act Program, Congress established an academic industry government partnership intended to enhance the Nation's education, economy and environment in the 21st century.

Today, Mr. Speaker, more than 54 percent of our Nation's population lives along the coast. But funding for the National Sea Grant College Program is only 3 percent of the equivalent Federal funding for the Land Grant College Program.

Like many Members of Congress, I am fully supportive of the Land Grant Program. But the point to be made is that the Land Grant receives \$900 million a year in Federal funding for this program. The Sea Grant receives approximately only \$60 million. Is it not time for us to consider this disparity and increase funding for the National Sea Grant College Program?

Mr. Speaker, in support of increasing funding, I ask my colleagues to consider these facts. Since 1960, the square mileage of coastal urban lands has increased by over 130 percent. Between 1996 and 2015, U.S. coastal population is expected to increase by the equivalent of 5 major cities or 25 million people. Every day approximately 1,300 acres of coastal lands are developed into urban lands. Every week there are more than 14,000 new housing starts in the coastal areas of our Nation. Every year more than 180 million people visit the Nation's coasts, affecting coastal infrastructure and resources.

Simply put, the Nation's investment in coastal science has lagged behind coastal population and development. Simply put, the Federal Government cannot by itself meet the tremendous demand for environmental knowledge and services, nor can it maintain expensive in-house staff, facilities or technologies. Universities are critical to the development of the scientific and human resources base needed to address coastal issues.

The National Sea Grant College Program engages the Nation's top universities through a network of some 30 Sea Grant programs and 200 affiliated institutions located in coastal and Great Lakes States and Puerto Rico.

Sea Grant taps the talents of the pre-eminent university scientists who conduct mission-critical research and development in state of the art laboratories and facilities. Sea Grant utilizes a highly effective network of extension and communications professionals to transfer research results to users. Sea Grant has a 30-year track record of success and relevance. Sea Grant is non-regulatory and maintains a reputation for objectivity and credibility in its research and outreach.

There is no other Federal program that has the combination of university-based capabilities, outreach structure, flexibility, cost-effectiveness and emphasis on coastal resource management. Given the importance of the coast to the Nation's economic and social well-being, it is for this reason I am introducing H.R. 1071, a bill to increase authorization for the National Sea Grant College Program from a mere \$63 million to \$100 million per year.

Many of my colleagues have joined me in supporting this modest increase. As many are aware, the National Sea Grant College Program has a broad base of bipartisan support.

The 105th Congress passed reauthorization for the program without a single dissenting vote in either Chamber. I believe this is largely due to the fact this is a shoestring budget. Sea Grant continues to expand its capabilities in areas of national interest. The Sea Grant Program is looking to the sea to find new pharmaceuticals and medicines, and maybe even a cure for cancer. Sea Grant is on the cutting edge of marine science and aquaculture research.

As a member of the House Subcommittee on Fisheries, Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans, I have always been troubled by the fact that the U.S. has to import over \$9 billion worth of seafood and shellfish from foreign countries. I am convinced if we are committed to more resources to the National Sea Grant Program, we might be able to create new growth and economic development and become a world exporter rather than importer of seafood and shellfish. I am also convinced if we can find the means to devote billions of dollars to space, we can certainly find a way to add \$37 million a year to the National Sea Grant Program.

Mr. Speaker, if we can find a means now to go to Mars, and we believe what is beneath the ocean, I believe it is time to improve the Sea Grant Program.

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

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