

to the World Trade Organization are at least equivalent to those agreed between the United States and the People's Republic of China on November 15, 1999.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 9, 2001.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, November 9, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit three sealed envelopes received from the White House on November 9, 2001, at 12:05 p.m. and said to contain messages from the President whereby he transmits a copy of a 6-month periodic report concerning the emergency with Iran first declared in Executive Order 12170 of November 14, 1979; a copy of a notice filed with the *Federal Register* continuing the emergency with Iran first declared in Executive Order 12170 of November 14, 1979; and a copy of a notice filed with the *Federal Register* continuing the emergency concerning weapons of mass destruction first declared in Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

MARTHA C. MORRISON,
Deputy Clerk of the House.

CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY
REGARDING WEAPONS OF MASS
DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-147)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication. The notice states that the national emergency with respect to the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States posed by the proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons (weapons of mass destruction) and the means of delivering such weapons declared by Ex-

ecutive Order 12938 on November 14, 1994, is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 2001. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the *Federal Register* on November 13, 2000 (65 Fed. Reg. 68063).

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared on November 14, 1994, regarding weapons of mass destruction, beyond November 14, 2001.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 9, 2001.

PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL
EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO
THE 1979 IRANIAN EMERGENCY
AND ASSETS BLOCKING—MES-
SAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC.
NO. 107-148)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report on the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order 12170 of November 14, 1979.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 9, 2001.

CONTINUATION OF IRAN EMER-
GENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-149)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iran emergency declared by Executive Order 12170 on November 14, 1979, is to continue in effect

beyond November 14, 2001, to the *Federal Register* for publication. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the *Federal Register* on November 13, 2000 (65 Fed. Reg. 68061).

Our relations with Iran have not yet returned to normal, and the process of implementing the January 19, 1981, agreements with Iran is still underway. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared on November 14, 1979, with respect to Iran, beyond November 14, 2001.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 9, 2001.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER PRO
TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on motions to suspend the rules ordered prior to 6:30 p.m. will be taken today.

Record votes on remaining motions to suspend the rules will be taken tomorrow.

□ 1415

ENHANCED PROTECTIVE
ACTIVITIES ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2541) to enhance the authorities of special agents and provide limited authorities to uniformed officers responsible for the protection of domestic Department of State occupied facilities, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2541

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 "Enhanced Protective Activities Act of 2001".

SEC. 2. STATE DEPARTMENT SPECIAL AGENT AUTHORITIES.

Section 37(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2709(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) in the course of performing the functions set forth in paragraphs (1) and (3), obtain and execute search and arrest warrants, as well as obtain and serve subpoenas and summonses, issued under the authority of the United States;"

(2) in paragraph (3)(F) by inserting "or President-elect" after "President"; and

(3) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

"(5) in the course of performing the functions set forth in paragraphs (1) and (3), make arrests without warrant for any offense against the United States committed in the presence of the special agent, or for any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States if the special agent has reasonable grounds to believe that the person to

be arrested has committed or is committing such felony.”.

SEC. 3. INTERFERENCE WITH PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS.

(a) GENERALLY.—Chapter 7 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 117. Interference with protective functions

“(a) Whoever knowingly and willfully obstructs, resists, or interferes with a Federal law enforcement agent engaged in the performance of the protective functions authorized by section 37 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2709) shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

“(e) Whoever engages in any conduct—
“(1) directed against an individual entitled to protection under section 37 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2709, and

“(2) which would constitute a violation of section 112 or 878 if such individual were a foreign official, an official guest, or an internationally protected person, shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided for such conduct directed against an individual subject to protection under such section.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 7 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“117. Interference with protective functions.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2541, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 2541, a bill to enhance the authorities of the Diplomatic Security Service agents at the U.S. Department of State.

The measure before us includes an amendment that was recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill was drafted in consultation with the State Department. I want to thank and congratulate the author of the bill, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the ranking democrat and member of the committee, who was a principal cosponsor of the legislation.

The provisions clarify and expand the circumstances in which subpoena and arrest authority is available for State Department diplomatic security officers who often find themselves on the front line of defense against terrorism and other threats to our national security.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2541 authorizes diplomatic security special agents to obtain and execute search warrants, subpoenas or summonses as those relate to their protective duties and to passport and visa fraud investigations. It also permits agents, in the course of conducting their investigative or protective duties, to make arrests without warrant for offenses committed in their presence or in certain other compelling circumstances, just as other Federal law enforcement officers are now empowered to do.

The bill also allows diplomatic security agents to make misdemeanor arrests of persons obstructing or impeding agents in the performance of their protective functions.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2541 fixes a disconnect in current law in which the Secretary of State may authorize protection of distinguished visitors, but where it does not make it a Federal crime to attack such visitors. Current law only criminalizes attacks on distinguished visitors protected by the Diplomatic Security Services when they are “official” visitors.

There are occasions in which such protective services may appropriately be authorized for visitors who are technically official, such as, for instance, the Dalai Lama or Salman Rushdie. So this legislation ensures that diplomatic security officers will be empowered to arrest people who assault anyone who is lawfully under their protection.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I might consume, and I rise in strong support of this bill.

I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) for introducing this legislation, which provides expanded authority to the agents of the Department of State’s diplomatic service to enable them to carry out their protective functions more effectively.

These authorities are being requested by the administration, Mr. Speaker. In the current situation, when we are fighting a global war against terrorism, it is absolutely crucial that the State Department have all the authority it needs for the protective and law enforcement functions of the diplomatic service agents.

The agents in our diplomatic service in the Department of State regularly risk life and limb to protect not only our diplomatic facilities both here and abroad, the men and women who work in them, but also foreign officials and important guests of the United States.

The Diplomatic Security Service, Mr. Speaker, is also at the front line of our homeland security efforts as they conduct visa and passport fraud investigations. Our bill provides them with all the authority that they need to effectively carry out these functions.

Mr. Speaker, we have embarked on a new kind of conflict since September

11, 2001. We need to provide all the authorities and all the support not only for our men and women in uniform but also to our diplomats and other government officials who are working actively to make sure that we prevail in this conflict.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2541, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair’s prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

COMMENDING DAW AUNG SAN SUU KYI ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HER RECEIVING THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 211) commending Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on the 10th anniversary of her receiving the Nobel Peace Prize and expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the Government of Burma, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 211

Whereas since 1962, the people of Burma have lived under a repressive military regime;

Whereas in 1988, the people of Burma rose up in massive prodemocracy demonstrations;

Whereas in response to this call for change, the Burmese military brutally suppressed these demonstrations;

Whereas opposition leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest after these demonstrations;

Whereas in the 1990 Burmese elections, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi led the National League for Democracy and affiliated parties to a landslide victory, winning 80 percent of the parliamentary seats;

Whereas the ruling military regime rejected this election and proceeded to arrest hundreds of members of the National League for Democracy;

Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi’s freedom of speech was restricted by the military regime;

Whereas in recognition of her efforts to bring democracy to Burma, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on October 14, 1991;

Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi remained under unlawful house arrest until 1995;

Whereas even after her release, the Burmese military regime, known as the State