

of December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, are thousands of other dates largely forgotten, but dates still made sacred by the blood and sweat of our fellow Americans, who fought and died from one end of the mighty Pacific Ocean to the other. They fought so that we all might live free.

Once again, our great country finds itself engaged in a time of strife. Perhaps even now, another young Nimitz is waiting in the wings. We must never forget that the children of today are the leaders of tomorrow. Admiral Nimitz took as his favorite quotation the following: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

Even as we speak, another generation of Americans is following its commanders into harm's way. And they do so for you and me. They do so because others did so before them, and left a living legacy for them to follow; a legacy of blood and valor etched on coral ridges and tropical atolls from Midway and Guadalcanal all the way to Okinawa and Japan.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. Con. Res. 44, a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding National Pearl Harbor Remembrance day. I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this timely, appropriate measure.

December 7, 2001 will mark the 60th anniversary of the naval and air attack by imperial Japan on the U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. This resolution pays tribute to the 2,403 servicemembers who were killed on that "day of infamy," and the thousands more who received their baptism of fire into the Second World War.

It is the responsibility of those of us who still remember that attack on our Nation to remind younger generations of the lessons we learned. In his fireside chat on December 9, 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt stated: "In the past three days we have learned a terrible lesson . . . there is no such thing as security for any nation . . . in a world ruled by the principles of gangsterism."

"There is no such thing as an impregnable defense against powerful aggressors who sneak up in the dark and strike without warning. . . We have learned that our ocean-girth hemisphere is not immune from severe attack—that we cannot measure our safety in terms of miles on a map anymore."

Pearl Harbor taught us that we must never again give the perception of a weak U.S. defense posture. As a result of December 7, 1941, the philosophy of peace through strength became a mainstay of our American cold war defense and foreign policy.

This policy remains viable today, even though the cold war has ended. As the tragic and horrible events of September 11th have demonstrated the world is still a very dangerous place. And there are many countries and organizations who have agendas that are a clear and present danger to American interests and our way of life.

The attack on Pearl Harbor did bring about one positive result. It revealed that, when threatened, the American people can act with unity and vigor in a manner unheard of in all previous history. This event reinforced, in a way that has now been repeated since September 11th, the premise that freedom and democracy are ideals which are worthy and sometimes require, fighting for.

Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor shook the American people from their slumber and isola-

tionism, motivating the United States to take the lead in combating and ultimately defeating the tyranny of German nazism and Japanese militarism, enabling our nation to recognize that the 2,403 servicemen who died in the attack on December 7, 1941 did not die in vain.

Similarly, the unprovoked, barbaric acts of terrorism that occurred on September 11th have resulted in a newfound sense of unity among the American people. I have no doubt that we will rise to this new challenge of confronting terrorism, and that we will defeat this scourge just as soundly as we crushed German nazism and Japanese militarism.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this worthy measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARR) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution, S. Con. Res. 44.

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. BARR of Georgia. 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.

#### EXPORT EXTENSION ACT OF 2001

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3189) to extend the Export Administration Act until April 20, 2002.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3189

*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 "Export Extension Act of 2001".

#### SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979.

Section 20 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2419) is amended by striking "August 20, 2001" and inserting "April 20, 2002".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE. 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. 3189, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. This is the extension of the Export Administration Act of 1979. It is H.R. 3189, and it is a measure approved by voice vote on October 31 by the Committee on International Relations. Enactment of this measure would reauthorize the existing Export Administration Act through April 20, 2002, thereby giving sufficient time for the House to act on comprehensive Federal Export Administration Act reform legislation considered on August 1, 2001.

The Export Administration Act was extended for 1 year in the 106th Congress, but that authority lapsed on August 20, and I would argue that we need to act on this measure today so we can keep this stopgap authority in place to maintain our export control authorities and to ensure that the Bureau of Export Administration has the enforcement powers it needs to stop terrorists from acquiring any dual-use goods or technologies that could be used to produce weapons of mass destruction.

The prompt enactment of this stopgap authorization will, moreover, enable the Bureau's administrators to protect licensing information and to increase the size of the fines for criminal and administrative sanctions against individuals and companies found to be in violation of our export control regulations.

A comprehensive reform measure, H.R. 2581, the Export Administration Act of 2001, considered by the Committee on International Relations on August 1, has now been referred to seven other House committees, and it is not expected to come before the House for further consideration until early next year.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill which will preserve the integrity of our Nation's export control system at a time when we can afford no less.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3189. The gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) has indicated the history here in terms of its expiration.

I personally believe that this time will also give us an opportunity to review the legislation. I think it is important for us to balance national security concerns with the impact that this has on American commerce and on our own national security posture.

While the President reestablished the general authority to control exports using his emergency economic powers, without a full EAA in force, the Department of Commerce lacks the full enforcement powers which may be necessary to safeguard United States national security. I think some Members were rather sanguine about this before September 11. I do think in the aftermath of September 11 and our coordinated effort and a global alliance against terrorism Members are concerned that we have the full range of

support necessary to protect American interests.

But we do need to take advantage of this time to look at the underlying act. It needs to be brought up to date with current technologies in several ways. For instance, it is no secret that today people can routinely purchase off the shelf more computing power than was used to create the hydrogen bomb. We are all familiar with stories, not just apocryphal, where the technology in children's games, the Game Boys, commonly used by junior high students, could have been potentially subjected to this legislation in the past.

We also have to be very, very careful that we do not have unintended consequences by clamping down in an unrealistic fashion on American industry. We might well have the effect of diverting business to other countries that do not enjoy the same range of protections that we have got, and it would not just be a case of hamstringing American industry, although I think all of us are concerned about the impact it may have on the technology-based industries that are the cornerstone of so many economies around the country and is part of our dominant position in the future.

It could have the effect of encouraging further business for foreign sources of competition that would leapfrog past us in terms of technology so we would lose our advantage, we would encourage other states, some that may not be friendly to the United States or others that might be a little looser in terms of how they sell the technology, so that at the end of the day, by being unrealistic and too bureaucratic in our structure of this act, we will have not just lost business for the United States companies but we will have seen this technology shift to other parts of the world so that we will actually be less safe.

But I do think that the extension that my colleague has talked about that is embodied in this legislation is a good window. We have had, with the leadership of the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), other members of the committee, we have had productive discussions. We have laid the foundation to be able to do this properly in the future.

I hope we would be fair to American industry, be fair to American security interests, and move forward with the extension and come back in an expeditious fashion that will meet our needs now and in the future.

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

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. 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 California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3189.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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**EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS  
REGARDING EFFORTS OF PEOPLE OF UNITED STATES OF KOREAN ANCESTRY TO REUNITE WITH FAMILY MEMBERS IN NORTH KOREA**

Mr. ROYCE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 77) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the efforts of people of the United States of Korean ancestry to reunite with their family members in North Korea.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 77

Whereas on June 25, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea, thereby initiating the Korean War, leading to the loss of countless lives, and further polarizing a world engulfed by the Cold War;

Whereas in the aftermath of the Korean War, the division of the Koreans at the 38th parallel separated millions of Koreans from their families, tearing at the heart of every mother, father, daughter, and son;

Whereas on June 13 and 14, 2000, in the first summit conference ever held between leaders of North and South Korea, South Korean President Kim Dae Jung met with North Korean leader Kim Jong Il in Pyongyang, North Korea's capital;

Whereas in a historic joint declaration, South Korean President Kim Dae Jung and North Korean leader Kim Jong Il made an important promise to promote economic cooperation and hold reunions of South Korean and North Korean citizens;

Whereas such reunions have been held in North and South Korea since the signing of the joint declaration, reuniting family members who had not seen or heard from each other for more than 50 years;

Whereas 500,000 people of the United States of Korean ancestry bear the pain of being separated from their families in North Korea;

Whereas the United States values peace in the global community and has long recognized the significance of uniting families torn apart by the tragedy of war; and

Whereas a petition drive is taking place throughout the United States, urging the United States Government to assist in the reunification efforts: Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) the Congress and the President should support efforts to reunite people of the United States of Korean ancestry with their families in North Korea; and

(2) such efforts should be made in a timely manner, as 50 years have passed since the separation of these families.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROYCE. 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. Con. Res. 77, the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 77. It is coauthored by the gentleman from California (Mr. BECERRA) and myself.

I serve as chairman of the U.S.-Republic of Korea Interparliamentary Exchange. Several of our colleagues met with South Korean legislators this past spring to discuss the critical relationship between the two countries, between South Korea and the United States; and we found that the issue of Korean-Americans here having a chance to participate in family reunifications was a key issue. Out of those discussions and in consultation with the Korean-American community, this resolution was developed.

There are over 500,000 Korean-Americans with relatives in North Korea that reside now in the United States. None of these individuals have been privy to any of the three family reunions that have taken place between the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This legislation calls for the Congress and the President to support efforts to reunite U.S. citizens of Korean ancestry with their families in North Korea as soon as possible so they might have a chance to travel to North Korea and see their families. Many of these individuals are quite elderly, and they would like the opportunity before their loved ones pass away to do that.

After World War II, the 38th Parallel was used to draw a line between freedom on one side and tyranny on the other. What at the time seemed an easy resolution to a difficult diplomatic problem between communist Russia and the United States turned out to be the worst nightmare for millions of Koreans. The 38th Parallel cut through the country of Korea. It cut through villages, through communities, and in this case it cut through families. Millions of parents were separated from their children. Mothers were separated from fathers, grandparents from their grandchildren. In a culture centered around the family, this was absolutely devastating.

On June 25, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea; and a war ensued for 3 harsh years. After the Korean War, the border became heavily fortified and closed. No one in North Korea was allowed out, and no one from South Korea was allowed in. Since 1953, South Korea, with the help of the United States, has made numerous overtures to North Korea to allow family members to reconnect. The Stalinist North said no.