required to update its regulations pertaining to the design basis threat (DBT), based, in part, on whether the President's study identifies new threats that conflict with the DBT as currently set forth in NRC regulations. It may be, however, that the majority of threats in the President's study are deemed to be ''enemy of the United States'' threats, and, in such cases, the NRC would not be required to expand its regulations in this area.

The amendment also requires the NRC to establish a program to test the response of reactor personnel to mock attacks. The NRC must approve or design, observe and evaluate force-on-force exercises to determine whether the ability to defeat the design basis threat is being maintained. This provision gives the NRC flexibility to text and implement a Safeguards Performance Assessment (SPA) pilot program currently under development or to continue its current Operational Safety Response Evaluation (OSRE) program. As the committee report points out, the NRC must be active in the preparation of the testing program. The language, however, does not mandate the use of, or otherwise codify the existing OSRE program; nor does it prohibit the use of the SPA program. Rather, it gives the NRC the flexibility it needs to run a program of its own choosing, provided that the key elements specified in the bill are contained in the program.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

(THIS STATEMENT HAS BEEN COORDINATED BY OMB WITH THE CONCERNED AGENCIES)

H.R. 2983—Price-Anderson Reauthorization Act of 2001 (Rep. Wilson (R) NM and 8 cosponsors)

The Administration supports reauthorization of the Price-Anderson Act, which provides liability protection for government contractors and the nuclear industry and assures prompt and equitable compensation for the public in the unlikely event of a nuclear accident. The Administration commends the House for its efforts to extend Price-Anderson's important indemnification objectives. To assure the future of nuclear energy, liability coverage must continue for nuclear activities conducted by the Department of Energy and by licensees of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission as well as contractors, subcontractors, and suppliers of both.

The Administration remains committed to enacting legislation that will reauthorize the Price-Anderson Act in its current form, and looks forward to working with Congress to improve provisions in the bill concerning financial accountability, safety, and security. The Administration hopes to work with Congress to ensure that the bill achieves its intended effect without detracting from the quality of potential contractors, fostering unnecessary regulations, or compromising security, anti-terrorism, or non-proliferation efforts.

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, currently, nuclear security requirements at licensed nuclear facilities do not reflect the risk of terrorism that they face in the post September 11, 2001-world. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has recognized that the containment buildings housing nuclear reactors are not designed to withstand an attack of September 11 proportions. An even more vulnerable target includes spent nuclear fuel pools which contain more radioactivity than a reactor core and are located outside of the containment structure. Unfortunately, H.R. 2983 contains specific provisions intended to facilitate the construction of the Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR), a design that does not include a protective containment structure.

The blanket indemnities granted to Department of Energy contractors by the Price-Anderson Act, even in cases of willful misconduct and gross negligence, runs counter to the goal of comprehensive security at licensed nuclear facilities. Unfortunately, America knows far too well the effects of willful misconduct on buildings and locations that do not house radioactive waste. Exposing facilities that do is an egregious violation of public trust and safety. As a Congress, we should not provide disincentives to ensuring public safety. If we pass H.R. 2983, we will be doing just that.

Besides worrying about terrorist attacks on nuclear reactors, nuclear waste transports, or nuclear waste storage sites, taxpayers are concerned abut having to foot the bill in cases of disaster. Americans are expected to purchase their own insurance, yet the nuclear industry asks Americans to pay for theirs. The Price-Anderson Act limits the financial responsibility of the nuclear industry by awarding special protections that no other industry has received. This limitation not only insulates the industry from financial risks but creates an inherent subsidy by relieving the costs of fully insuring against the risk of an accident. All other businesses insure to a reasonable limit against potential liabilities and risk loss of assets if the level of insurance is inadequate. This insurance is a normal cost of doing business, which is then reflected in the price of the product or service provided by that business. The Price-Anderson Act gives the nuclear industry an unfair business advantage. By eliminating the cost of purchasing adequate insurance, the Act makes nuclear power appear cheaper to consume than it truly is.

Madam Speaker, I do not support the Federal Government being used as an insurance provider of this magnitude. The nuclear industry should be required to purchase insurance like everyone else is expected to—through the private market. I do not support H.R. 2983 and urge my colleagues to reconsider its placement on the suspension of the rules calendar.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Madam Speaker, I would like to enter into the RECORD the following language that is missing from the Price-Anderson Reauthorization Act of 2001, but that I feel should have been included. The effect of this language would be to clarify that Indian tribes are covered under the act, and to ensure that in the event of a nuclear incident on an Indian Reservation which renders such land uninhabitable, the tribe would be compensated with other lands of comparable size and value.

42 U.S.C. 2014(s) is amended to read:

(s) The term ''person'' means (1) any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, Government agency other than the Commission, any State or any political subdivision of, or any political entity within a State, *any Indian tribe, band, nation or other organized group or community of Indians*, any foreign government or nation or any political subdivision of any such government or nation, or other entity; and (2) any legal successor, representative, agent, or agency of the foregoing.

42 U.S.C. 2014(w) is amended to read:

(w) the term ''public liability'' means any legal liability arising out of or resulting from a nuclear incident or precautionary evacuation (including all reasonable additional costs incurred by *any Indian tribe, band, nation or other organized group or community of Indians or* a State, or a political subdivision of a State, in the course of responding to a nuclear incident or a precautionary evacuation), except: (i) claims under State or Federal workmen's compensation acts of employees of persons indemnified who are employed at the site of and in connection with the activity where the nuclear incident occurs; (ii) claims arising out of an act of war; and (iii) whenever used in subsections (a), (c) and (k) of section 2210 of this title, claims for loss of, or damage to, or loss of use of property which is located at the site of and used in connection with the licensed activity where the nuclear incident occurs. *In the case of an Indian tribe with trust or reservation lands located within one mile of the site of a nuclear incident, ''public liability'' includes the loss of use of trust or reservation lands. In the event of a nuclear incident which renders such trust of reservation lands uninhabitable, upon meaningful consultation with the Indian tribe, other lands of comparable size and value shall be placed in trust for the tribe and shall have the same status for all purposes of Federal, State and Indian law as did the uninhabitable lands.* ''Public liability'' also includes damage to property of *other* persons indemnified: Provided, That such property is covered under the terms of the financial protection required, except property which is located at the site of and used in connection with the activity where the nuclear incident occurs.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BARTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2983, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL PEARL HARBOR REMEMBRANCE DAY

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 44) expressing the sense of the Congress regarding National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. CON. RES. 44

Whereas on December 7, 1941, the Imperial Japanese Navy and Air Force attacked units of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii;

Whereas 2,403 members of the Armed Forces of the United States were killed in the attack on Pearl Harbor;

Whereas there are more than 12,000 members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association;

Whereas the 60th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor will be December 7, 2001;

Whereas on August 23, 1994, Public Law 103–308 was enacted, designating December 7 of each year as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day; and

Whereas Public Law 103–308, reenacted as section 129 of title 36, United States Code, requests the President to issue each year a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day with appropriate

ceremonies and activities, and all departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the Federal Government, and interested organizations, groups, and individuals, to fly the flag of the United States at half-staff each December 7 in honor of the individuals who died as a result of their service at Pearl Harbor: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of December 7, 1941, pays tribute to—

(1) the United States citizens who died as a result of the attack by Japanese Imperial Forces on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; and

(2) the service of the American sailors and soldiers who survived the attack.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARR) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARR).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. Con. Res. 44.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 44. On November 15, the Senate agreed to this resolution which expresses the sense of the United States Congress regarding National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day.

This important piece of legislation recognizes that December 7, 2001, is the 60th anniversary of the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. The resolution pays tribute to the United States citizens who died as a result of the attack by Japanese Imperial Forces on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and acknowledges the service of the American sailors and soldiers who survived the attack.

On May 21, 2001, the House of Representatives passed a similar measure. While the language in this resolution does not differ materially from the resolution which the House passed last May, the environment in which we legislate today is starkly different.

On September 11, hostile alien forces again attacked this Nation. This time the attacker was not a nation but rather members of an evil movement that would use terrorism to destroy Western civilization itself. The death toll from these September 11 terrorist attacks were overwhelmingly civilian and far exceed the death toll of the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor 60 years ago.

As a result of these latest attacks, America's Armed Forces are once again engaged in conflict in distant lands. They are in Afghanistan and neighboring countries and surrounding areas to protect the United States, and indeed the world, from terrorism.

As these young men and women place themselves at risk to protect our freedom and our way of life, it is especially appropriate for Congress and the Nation to honor those who died at Pearl Harbor 60 years ago and those who survived the attack.

Today, necessarily, and unfortunately, we have a much deeper understanding, a more immediate understanding of the sacrifices made 60 years ago. We have a more vital appreciation for the horrors they endured on that day of infamy.

I urge all Members to support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Madam Speaker, at 7:53 a.m. on December 7, 1941, the Japanese Imperial navy attacked the island of Oahu, Hawaii, now infamously known as Pearl Harbor. Approximately 100 ships of the U.S. Navy were present that morning, consisting of battleships, destroyers, cruisers and various support ships.

By 1:00 p.m. the Japanese carriers that launched the planes from 274 miles off the coast of Oahu were heading back to Japan. Behind them they left chaos: 2,403 dead, 188 destroyed planes and a crippled Pacific Fleet that included eight damaged or destroyed battleships.

Battleships moored along Battleship Row were the primary target of the attack's first wave. Ten minutes after the beginning of the attack, a bomb crashed through the USS *Arizona*'s two armored decks, igniting its magazine. The explosion ripped the ship's sides open, and fire engulfed the entire ship. Within minutes, the ship sank to the bottom, taking 1,300 lives with her. The sunken ship remains as a memorial to those who sacrificed their lives during this attack.

Let me take a moment to read an excerpt of Marine Corporal E.C. Nightingale's account of that Sunday morning as he was leaving the breakfast table aboard the USS *Arizona*.

''I reached the boat deck and our anti-aircraft guns were in full action, firing very rapidly. I was about three-quarters of the way to the first platform on the mast when it seemed as though a bomb struck our quarter deck. I could hear shrapnel or fragments whistling past me. As soon as I reached the first platform, I saw Second Lieutenant Simonson lying on his back with blood on his shirt front. I bent over him and taking him by the shoulders asked if there was anything I could do. He was dead or so nearly that speech was impossible.''

□ 1615

This resolution calls on Congress, on the 60th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, to pay tribute to those who not only died in the attack, but those like Corporal Nightingale who survived that fatal Sunday morning.

And like my dear friend, Orlandis Dixon, who was also at Pearl Harbor and survived, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to all of the men and women who have put their lives on the line consistently to protect and promote the most desirable features of our way of life, especially the Crispus Attucks Post, Milton Olive Post, George Giles Post, Tuskegee Airmen and Triple Nickle of the 101st Airborne, all of whom I interact with on a regular and ongoing basis.

To listen to these men and women recount their experiences causes one to have a new level of understanding and appreciation for the sacrifices made by our Armed Forces. So I join in strong support of this resolution and urge that all Members would vote favorably for it.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER), the sponsor of this resolution.

Mr. WELLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding me this time and for his help in bringing this important initiative to the House floor, as well as the efforts of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS). I wish to also recognize that it has also been approved in the Senate.

December 7 of this year will be the 60th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor. For those of us in our generation, of course we now have September 11, 2001, as a day that we will always remember of how it changed our lives and how it changed our country. For our grandparents and parents, their generations had Pearl Harbor, a day which we wish to commemorate and remember those who fought and who lost their lives on that fateful day December 7, 1941, a day which cost the lives of 2,403 military and civilian citizens of the United States.

Let me quickly review what occurred on that day. Earlier, on November 26, the Japanese attack fleet of 33 warships and auxiliary craft, including six aircraft carriers, sailed from northern Japan for the Hawaiian Islands. By early morning on December 7, 1941, the ships had reached their launch position 230 miles north of Oahu. The night before, some 10 miles outside the entrance to Pear Harbor, five Midget submarines, carrying two crewmen and two torpedoes each, were launched from larger mother submarines.

130 vessels of the U.S. Pacific fleets were in Pearl Harbor on December 7. The first wave of Japanese aircraft arrived over their target areas shortly before 7:55 a.m. The commander of the Japanese fleet sent the coded messages ''To To To'' and ''Tora, Tora, Tora,'' telling the fleet the attack had begun and that complete surprise had been achieved.

At approximately 8:10 a.m., the USS *Arizona* exploded, having been hit by a 1,760 pound armor-piercing bomb that slammed through her deck, igniting her forward ammunition magazine. And as my friend from Illinois noted,

she sank fairly quickly and now remains as an everlasting memorial in Pearl Harbor.

Later, in the attack, the USS *Oklahoma*, hit by several torpedoes, rolled over, trapping 400 men inside. The USS *California* and the USS *West Virginia* sank at their moorings, while the USS *Utah*, converted to a training ship, capsized with over 50 of her crew.

The USS *Maryland*, the USS *Pennsylvania*, and the USS *Tennessee* all suffered significant damage. The USS *Nevada* attempted to run out to sea, but took several hits and had to be beached to avoid sinking and blocking the harbor entrance.

After a lull at about 8:40 a.m., the second wave of attacking planes focused on continuing the destruction inside the harbor, destroying the USS *Shaw*, the USS *Sotoyomo*, a dry dock, and heavily damaging the Nevada, forcing her aground.

They also attacked Hickam and Kaneohe air fields, causing heavy loss of life and reducing American ability to retaliate. Luckily, American carriers were not in port at the time of attack. The shipyards, fuel storage areas, and submarine base suffered no more than slight damage.

Unfortunately, 2,403 military personnel and civilians were lost in the attack. And, today, we must not forget. As we approach this 60th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, it is important that we remember.

As a sponsor of this Sense of Congress Resolution that commemorates National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, I want to thank my colleagues and urge bipartisan support. In the 103rd Congress, December 7 was designated National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day. Unfortunately, it never seems to get the attention that it deserves.

Passing this resolution, recognizing this important day, helps better promote our memories of the impact of Pearl Harbor on those who lost their lives. It will remind citizens that national Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day should be marked with appropriate ceremonies and activities and that flags should be flown at half staff.

Today, there are over 12,000 members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association; but I would like to acknowledge the efforts of Mr. Richard Foltynewicz of Ottawa, Illinois, a leader of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, who first brought this issue to my attention years ago.

Today, my colleagues, let us honor those who survived as well as those who lost their lives in defense of our freedoms on December 7, 1941, by passing this Sense of Congress Resolution commemorating National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day and recognizing that it occurred 60 years ago, and, today, we recognize the 60th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

(Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I would very much like to commend the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Georgia, and my good friend, the ranking member, the gentleman from Illinois, for their leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of Senate Concurrent Resolution 44, which underscores Congress' strong support of National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day and pays tribute to the United States citizens who died in the attack and the surviving American service members, many of whom belong to the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association.

I deeply commend the authors of this important legislation, Senator FITZGERALD of Illinois and Senator SMITH from New Hampshire, and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER), who introduced the House counterpart, House Concurrent Resolution 56, which was adopted earlier this year in May.

Madam Speaker, as the resolution properly notes, this December 7th will mark the 60th anniversary of Japan's deadly surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. On that Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, a Japanese force of 353 dive-bombers and torpedo planes attacked U.S. military naval forces on Oahu without warning. Our Nation suffered staggering losses, with over 2,400 servicemen and women killed, another 1,200 wounded, over 320 aircraft destroyed or damaged, and all eight U.S. battleships in Pearl Harbor sunk or seriously damaged. The next day, the United States declared war on Japan and later its Axis partners.

Madam Speaker, in many ways, we prevailed in World War II directly because of the brave and courageous members of our Armed Forces who died and fought at Pearl Harbor. Their sacrifices galvanized and ignited America's fighting spirit as never before, fueling us for years of battle until the forces of tyranny were defeated.

But, Madam Speaker, the term Pearl Harbor also means something vastly different to certain Americans who suffered tremendously under the pretense of the policy of our national security. I am making reference specifically, Madam Speaker, to Americans of Japanese ancestry. Some 100,000 Americans were systematically herded like cattle and placed into concentration camps, with their property confiscated. At the height of tremendous hatred and bigotry and racism, what was very interesting is that we had another fantastic legacy to be shared with every American in our country.

It is important to recognize the contributions of the Japanese-Americans who served in the U.S. Army's 100th Battalion and 442nd Combat Infantry group. History speaks for itself in documenting that none have shared their blood more valiantly for America than the Japanese-Americans who served in these units while fighting enemy forces in Europe during World War II.

The records of the 100th Battalion and 442nd Infantry are without equal, Madam Speaker. These Japanese-American units suffered an unprecedented casualty rate of 314 percent and received over 18,000 individual decorations. Many were awarded after their deaths for bravery and courage in the field of battle.

For your information, Madam Speaker, 52 Distinguished Service Crosses, 560 Silver Stars, and 9,480 Purple Hearts were awarded to the Japanese-American soldiers of the 100th Battalion and 442nd infantry. The 442nd Combat Infantry group emerged as the most decorated combat unit of its size in the history of the United States Army. President Truman was so moved by their bravery in the field of battle, as well as that of African American soldiers during World War II, that he issued an American order to desegregate the Armed Forces.

I am happy to say that after DANIEL AKAKA introduced legislation in 1996 to review the war records of these soldiers, 20 Medals of Honor were awarded to these Japanese American soldiers, including Senator DANIEL INOUYE of Hawaii. The Senator was initially awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in combat and was an original member of the 442nd Infantry Combat group.

I might say also, Madam Speaker, that for many years I have served as executive officer of B Company of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Infantry.

Madam Speaker, these Japanese Americans paid their dues in blood to protect our Nation from its enemies. It is a shameful legacy in the history of our country that when the patriotic survivors of the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Infantry returned to the United States, many were reunited with their parents, their brothers, and their sisters who were locked up behind barbed wire fences living in concentration camps.

I recall our former colleague and friend who now serves as Secretary of Transportation, former Congressman Norm Mineta. He said as an 11-year-old, he was in one of these concentration camps. He was told that they had to put all these Japanese Americans in these concentration camps, that it was for their protection. Here was an 11-year-old saying if it was for their protection, why were all the machine guns pointed inside the camps and not outside the camps.

Madam Speaker, the wholesale and arbitrary abolishment of the constitutional rights of these loyal Japanese Americans will forever serve as a reminder and testament that this must never be allowed to occur again. Madam Speaker, as our government deals with the ramifications of the horrific terrorist attacks of September 11, I would hope our Nation would not forget this one basic lesson.

I urge adoption of the resolution before us, which recognizes and honors the sacrifices of our armed services members who died and served at Pearl Harbor, for they inspire all Americans to seek to preserve and protect our great Nation and democracy. By the same token, Madam Speaker, let us not also forget what happened to our fellow Americans, the Japanese Americans. They suffered tremendously and did so without any guilt on their part, simply because they were Americans who happened to be of Japanese ancestry.

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from American Samoa. As a matter of fact, as a child growing up, I lived near one of those concentration camps, a resettlement camp, in Jerome, Arkansas; and so I observed some of what the gentleman speaks about. And having actually seen it, I appreciate the gentleman's remarks a great deal.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from American Samoa.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Madam Speaker, I think, in view of the pending celebration of the 60th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, probably two major things have resulted from what has happened. One, I think our country should always remember that Americans are Americans regardless of race, creed or color. And I think the image and the understanding when we talk about Pearl Harbor, though there is no question about what happened and the sacrifices of those fellow Americans who died as a result of the Japanese attack, there is also the other very emotional feeling among many of the Japanese Americans throughout our Nation, because it was not a very happy experience for them when this happened.

More than anything, too, as a result of the courageous efforts by these Japanese American soldiers and our black and fellow African American soldiers, for the first time President Truman, who was so moved by their sacrifices, he then issued an Executive Order to desegregate the Armed Forces. That is a major, major change in our national policy; and I thank the gentleman for his recognition of this.

□ 1630

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman. December 7, 1941, or September 11, 2001, our country has stood strong, resilient and ready to withstand any attack, no matter where it comes from. Again, we salute, we commend those men and women of the military who have protected with their very lives the freedoms which we all enjoy. I urge support of this resolution.

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

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, December 7, 1941, was certainly a watershed. It was a day those who lived through it, and all who have lived after it, will never forget. America, and indeed the world, were changed forever by the events of December 7, 1941. America was awakened from slumber by that attack, and she has not slept since.

However, we have been stirred from a rest on September 11 of this year, and we are now reminded that America cannot ever sleep any more now than on December 7, 1941. We must remember, and we must pass this resolution. We must remember so that free people everywhere never forget. I urge support on Senate Concurrent Resolution 44.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a Member of the House Veterans' Affairs Committee in strong support of S. Con. Res. 44 and urge its immediate passage. Designating December 7 of this year as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day is most appropriate and is a fitting tribute to the men and women who were present on that fateful day.

December 7 of this year marks the 60th anniversary since that ill-fated Sunday morning when the dreaded news of death and destruction rang out across this nation. The surprise attack by the Imperial Japanese naval air forces upon our naval base at Pearl Harbor and the airfields around the island of Oahu went on to forever change our world. This unprovoked attack sank or heavily damaged 21 ships, destroyed or damaged 323 aircraft, killed 2,338 military personnel and civilians, and wounded 1,178.

Reactions to the news varied from disbelief and shock, to anger. Later, these feelings would translate into a sense of mission, duty, and responsibility which would drive the American war machine and keep the recruitment offices flowing with eager volunteers.

The raid on Pearl Harbor is an event which will forever be ingrained in the hearts and minds of those old enough to remember. The war is over, but we shall never forget. We shall not forget the destruction and sorrow which drew this nation into World War II. President Roosevelt told Americans that December 7, 1941, would be ''a date which will live in infamy.'' Indeed, this day has proven a constant reminder of the heroism and sacrifice of thousands of men and women who defended our freedom and liberty.

My home State of New Mexico proudly hails approximately 200 Pearl Harbor Veterans within its borders. All across the Land of Enchantment on December 7 families and friends will gather to pay tribute to these brave Americans. I salute each and every one of them. I want to also recognize Stanley White who is the President of Chapter 1 of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association for proudly representing all Pearl Harbor Veterans in New Mexico.

Be assured that as we commemorate the 60th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the bravery, valor, and service of these men and women in defense of their country and its deals are not forgotten. Please accept the thanks of a grateful nation forever indebted to your service.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. Con. Res. 44, which expresses the sense of Congress regarding National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day. December 7, 2001 will be the 60th Anniversary of 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor by the Imperial Japanese Navy and Air Force. This bill recognizes and gives deference to the 2,403 members of our Armed Forces who were killed during the attack, as well as to the more than 12,000 members of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Associations across our great Nation.

Mr. Speaker, thousands of innocent young lives were lost during that surprise early Sunday morning attack. At 7:55 am, Japanese bombers began the bombing that sank 21 American warships, killed 2,338 military personnel and civilians, and destroyed 165 planes.

The Arizona Memorial, which represents the courage and sacrifice of the men that died in Pearl Harbor, was built in 1961 to honor the 1,177 *Arizona* crewmen who were killed during the Japanese attack. According to a USS *Arizona* casualty list supplied by the Department of the Interior, at least 78 of these soldiers and sailors were from Texas. The memorial is situated directly above the sunken USS *Arizona,* which still entombs about 900 crewmen who lost their lives when the *Arizona* went down.

Mr. Speaker, we will never know what those young men would have achieved. We are humbled by their sacrifice. It is appropriate that we commemorate the 60th anniversary of the event that brought our country into World War II. We must always remember the sacrifice and heroism of those who lost their lives for our country at Pearl Harbor.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today is not Veterans' Day nor Memorial Day nor any of the other days we usually set aside to remember our servicemen and women. But we are not confined solely to those official days in remembering our nation's heroes.

At this time in our nation's history, when once again the sound of battle rumbles on the horizon and the skies are darkened by war planes and bombs, we should reflect on a similar time 50 years ago. Few of us ever expected to see another day like December 7, 1941, and all of us hoped we never would. For over fifty years America led the world in a season of peace and prosperity. But on September 11, 2001, this generation's ''day that will live in infamy'' came, and the ''sleeping giant'' was awakened once again.

In Fredericksburg, TX, there is a place with the motto, ''We inspire our youth, by honoring our heroes.'' This place is called the National Museum of the Pacific War Campaign and it is very special indeed. Many know it by its former name, the Admiral Nimitz Museum, for it was in Fredericksburg that over a hundred years ago that great man was born and raised.

Chester W. Nimitz served his country all of his life—from his first year at the U.S. Naval Academy at the age of 16 to his appointment as the first-ever five-star Fleet Admiral. It is appropriate to have a museum that honors not only his name and legacy, but also the countless sailors, soldiers, and marines who served in that theatre of war with him.

The bloodshed that began in Pearl Harbor ended nearly 4 years later in Tokyo Bay, with Admiral Nimitz personally accepting the Japanese surrender. Between those famous dates

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 stall 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 isolationism, 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