

should pass an effective and affordable Patients' Bill of Rights, H.R. 2563, now.

COMMUNICATION FROM FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATOR, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Dianna J. Ruskowsky, Financial Administrator, Committee on Education and the Workforce:

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
AND THE WORKFORCE,
Washington, DC, July 27, 2001.

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

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House that I have received a subpoena for testimony issued by the Superior Court for the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I will make the determinations required by Rule VIII.

Sincerely,

DIANNA J. RUSKOWSKY,
Financial Administrator.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE 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 each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote on the yeas and nays are ordered or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT EXTENSION

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2602) to extend the Export Administration Act until November 20, 2001.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2602

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. 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 "November 20, 2001".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2602 and include extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2602, the extension of the Export Administration Act of 1979, a measure approved on a voice vote last week by the Committee on International Relations.

Enactment of this measure is intended to reauthorize the existing Export Administration Act for a 3-month period, through November 20 of this year, permitting Congress to fashion a comprehensive rewrite of this 21-year-old statute.

The Export Administration Act was extended for 1 year in the 106th Congress, through August 20 of this year; and it is now clear in the final week of our current session that a major EAA reform measure will not be enacted before that date.

The prompt enactment of this stopgap authorization will, however, enable the Bureau of Export Administration of the Department of Commerce to continue to administer and enforce our export control system, and in particular, to protect licensing information.

I would also point out to my colleagues that any lapse in the current EAA authorities would mean an automatic reduction in the level of fines for criminal and administrative sanctions against individuals and companies found to be in violation of our export control regulations.

A comprehensive EAA reform measure, S. 149, the Export Administration Act of 2001, is expected to be placed on the Senate floor schedule later this week or shortly after we return from the August recess, and the Committee on International Relations will consider a very similar version of this bill on Wednesday, August 1.

I would urge my colleagues to support this important stopgap authorization measure to maintain the integrity of our Nation's export control system.

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

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

First, I want to commend my friend, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations, for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. The current Export Administration Act will expire on August 20. On that day, the ability of the United States to implement dual use export controls will come to an end.

The Senate has not yet acted on its legislation on this matter, and it is highly unlikely that it will do so before September. We are slated to mark up in the Committee on International Relations a version of the Senate bill later this week, but it will not go through the Committee on Armed Services, nor will it reach the House floor prior to September.

The authority to maintain export controls, Mr. Speaker, can be continued under an executive order, as was done in recent years. But the lack of statutory authority will compromise the administration's ability to implement fully controls on militarily-useful goods and technology.

Obviously, more time is needed to enact a new bill. Our temporary legislation will accomplish bridging this gap by extending statutory authority until November, 2001. This is the only responsible course of action, given the circumstances, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy in yielding time to me to speak on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I do appreciate the opportunity we have to have an extension of the current statutory provisions. I hope that, as we take the time to reexamine this, we look at the long-term sweep of this legislation.

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I have had some great concerns myself that there may be less here than meets the eye. There is an opportunity now across the world for people to buy a computer product that is far more powerful than was used to generate the hydrogen bomb, for instance.

We have had situations where American enterprises have been hamstrung by slow-moving bureaucracy on the Federal level that cannot keep pace with the rapid changing technology. There are jokes at times about handheld devices that teenagers have that could potentially have been subjected to this legislation in times past. I think we have to be very, very careful about how we craft this legislation. There are opportunities for us to simply divert business to other countries to hamstring American enterprise that in the long term will just encourage the development of this technology and help finance the technology in other countries while it undermines the potential for development here at home.

I hope that over the course of the 6 months we can use this opportunity to review the impact we have had over the course of the history of this legislation and to really ask ourselves whether or not we are being fair in terms of American industry and if it will have the intended consequences. But if we move forward, I hope that the leadership of our committee, under the able chairmanship of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) will make sure the tools are available for the administration to be able to effectively administer it so that we do not get caught in a hammerlock and be unable to make sure it works as properly intended.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for his thoughtful remarks.

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

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) for his tremendous contribution to this and other legislation before our committee.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2602.

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.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE THAT WORLD CONFERENCE AGAINST RACISM PRESENTS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS GLOBAL DISCRIMINATION

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 212) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance presents a unique opportunity to address global discrimination, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 212

Whereas since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the international community has taken significant steps to eradicate racism, xenophobia, sexism, religious intolerance, slavery, and other forms of discrimination;

Whereas national and international measures to combat discrimination and promote equality, justice, and dignity for all individuals have proven inadequate;

Whereas the United Nations World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance ("WCAR"), to be held in Durban, South Africa, from August 31 through September 7, 2001, aims to create a new world vision for the fight against racism and other forms of intolerance in the twenty-first century, urge participants to adopt anti-discrimination policies and practices, and establish a mechanism for monitoring future progress toward a discrimination-free world;

Whereas the causes and manifestations of contemporary racism, xenophobia, sexism, religious intolerance, slavery, and other forms of discrimination are many and increasingly complex and subtle;

Whereas all states and societies that have sponsored, encouraged, or tolerated slavery, including states involved in the transatlantic slave trade, the Indian Ocean slave trade, or the trans-Saharan slave trade, benefited economically while inflicting extreme pain, suffering, and humiliation on millions of African people;

Whereas victims of racism, xenophobia, sexism, religious intolerance, slavery, and other forms of discrimination have suffered and continue to suffer from the deprivation of their fundamental rights and opportunities;

Whereas to varying degrees, states, societies, and individuals have adopted the notion that racial, cultural, religious, and social diversity can enrich a country and its citizens;

Whereas participants of the WCAR currently plan to discuss remedies, redress, and other mechanisms to provide recourse at national, regional, and international levels for victims of racism, xenophobia, sexism, religious intolerance, slavery, and other forms of discrimination;

Whereas the achievement of full and effective equality between peoples requires that states, civic groups, and individuals cooperate to address the real difficulties in attaining societies free of discrimination;

Whereas some preparatory materials for the WCAR take positions on current political crises which, if adopted in the final WCAR Declaration and Program of Action, could exacerbate existing tensions;

Whereas the attempt by some to use the WCAR as a platform to resuscitate the divisive and discredited notion equating Zionism with racism, a notion that was overwhelmingly rejected when United Nations Resolution 3379 (1975) was rescinded in 1991, would undermine the goals and objectives of the conference; and

Whereas the United States encourages respect for an individual's human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) encourages all participants in the United Nations World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance ("WCAR") to seize this singular opportunity to tackle the scourges of racism, xenophobia, sexism, religious intolerance, slavery, and other forms of discrimination which have divided people and wreaked immeasurable suffering on the disempowered;

(2) recognizes that since racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance exist to some extent in every region and country around the world, efforts to address these prejudices should occur within a global framework and without reference to specific regions, countries, or present-day conflicts;

(3) exhorts the participants to utilize the WCAR to mitigate, rather than aggravate, racial, ethnic, and regional tensions;

(4) urges the WCAR to focus on concrete steps that may be taken to address gross human rights violations that were motivated by racially and ethnically based animus and on devising strategies to help eradicate such intolerance; and

(5) commends the efforts of the Government of the Republic of South Africa in hosting the WCAR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLENGER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) each will control 20 minutes.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to this resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) opposed to the resolution?

Mr. LANTOS. I am in favor of the resolution, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) will control 20 minutes in opposition to the resolution.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BALLENGER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

The forthcoming World Conference Against Racism ought to represent an opportunity for the people and the governments of the world to look for ways to address the ongoing harm caused by continuing racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance, as the formal title of the conference refers to them.

Both in our own Nation and around the world, clashes between communities, whether at their origins, based on ethnic, tribal, clan, racial, national, religious or caste differences have a tremendously debilitating effect on our lives. This is almost self-evident. Yet it is worthwhile to provide, through the United Nations, the opportunity for representatives of governments and civil society to sit down and exchange experiences in dealing with ongoing racism and related forms of intolerance, and other vestiges. In addition, we can and should take the opportunity to frame a declaration and a plan of action on the topic of the conference that expresses the sentiments of the world's governments.

The current administration, along with the Members who are cosponsoring this resolution, hope that a conference will be a positive, forward-looking one. The gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) has framed a sensitive, appropriate resolution that expresses our hopes with regard to this conference.

But he and I, and our administration, do not share certain concerns as we approach the conference. The opportunity of a world conference on anything always seems to present an irresistible opportunity to some in the international community to hijack the conference and move it into areas far from its real purposes, and so we have in the draft declaration language, which can only be understood as intended to minimize the Holocaust and to indicate that the only State worthy of condemnation by name in the world is Israel. We also have efforts to bring in issues such as compensation for actions of the distant past, such as the transatlantic slave trade.

Mr. Speaker, today in Geneva, a Preparatory Conference is underway to see if some of these issues can be worked out. If they are not worked out, the administration will use the only leverage it really has, which is to absent itself,