

paid for the liberty we now enjoy. Show us that Your grace must coincide with the justice we diligently pursue. Never again let us have words and promise take the place and deeds and actions.

Finally, hold us accountable to a higher standard when our personal judgment takes place. Examine us upon what we did to make these, our United States of America, a better place for all. Peer into our hearts and see the humility, the grace, and the courage to have made the best decisions for those we serve. But, most of all, judge us on how well we loved our brothers and sisters, the citizens of the United States of America, through our acts as their servant leaders.

May God continue to bless all of you, the elected representatives of the House, and may God continue to bless these, our United States of America. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. CLEMENT) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. CLEMENT led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE REVEREND VINCENT CUMMINGS

(Mr. CLEMENT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege today of introducing to my colleagues my constituent, the Reverend Vincent Cummings, who just gave the prayer.

Reverend Cummings represents the North American Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. He currently serves as Associate Pastor for Calvary Baptist Church located in Nashville, Tennessee. He is also a candidate for the Master of Public Administration degree at Tennessee State University Institute of Government.

In addition, Captain Vincent A. Cummings is a chaplain with the 932nd Airlift Wing, United States Air Force Reserve Command.

As our men and women overseas continue to wage war against terrorism in Afghanistan, people like Chaplain Cummings minister to the spiritual needs of our military. His service is invaluable, and I commend him for his

dedication to serving our country. Our National Guard and Reserve forces are playing a critical role in protecting our country at home and abroad.

As a retired member of the Tennessee National Guard, I know firsthand how important our chaplains are. They provide guidance in times of confusion, solace in times of distress, and comfort in times of sadness.

I want to welcome him here today and thank him for his guidance. I want to thank our wonderful chaplain, Chaplain Coughlin, who, as our U.S. House of Representatives chaplain, has made us proud and is a true man of God. God bless.

#### WESTERN SAHARA

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, the new king of Morocco, King Mohammed VI, seems intent on renewing conflict in Western Sahara. The King recently visited Moroccan troops stationed in the Occupied Territory of Western Sahara to celebrate the 1975 anniversary of the Moroccan invasion. The King initiated new oil contracts for Western Saharan land with American and French companies. The King of Morocco is acting as if Western Sahara is Moroccan territory.

The 1975 International Court of Justice decision clearly states there are no ties, quote, "of territorial sovereignty between the territory of Western Sahara and the Kingdom of Morocco."

The Sahrawi people love democracy and the American people and have rebuffed attempts by rogue nations to get involved in their conflicts. The provocative acts of King Mohammed VI could plunge North Africa into conflict and instability, a perfect opportunity for the terrorist extremists in Morocco to attack innocent Moroccans, Algerians, and others.

Morocco's continued blocking of the referendum for the Sahrawis makes it quite possible that hostilities could resume. I urge the Moroccan Government to stick to the original agreements arrived at under the United Nations.

#### WE NEED TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, it has been said that nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must first be overcome.

Mr. Speaker, the bipartisan compromise on Trade Promotion Authority has not overcome every possible objection. But it is far closer to that goal than many of us thought possible. We have addressed Members' concerns in a bipartisan fashion, working in good faith to create a consensus. Now it ap-

pears new objections have been raised. These objections are not constructive. They were meant to derail this legislation, not improve it.

We can always find new reasons to maintain the status quo, but it is time to drop extraneous objections and acknowledge the fundamental benefits of trade.

Trade Promotional Authority will allow us to finally make serious progress in the effort to forge new trade agreements that benefit our constituents. Without TPA we can give up any notion of leading the world in opening new markets, promoting worker protection, and setting international technological standards. And by refusing to entrust our negotiators with the authority to move ahead on trade agreements, we are crippling American industries.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to consider this issue on its merits rather than politics. We must set aside our differences and recognize that the compromise embodied in H.R. 3005 will benefit the American people.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD) 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 13, 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 a sealed envelope received from the White House on November 9, 2001 at 4:20 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits a certification report concerning China's accession to the WTO in accordance with P.L. 106-286.

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,  
*Clerk of the House.*

#### REPORT ON CERTIFICATION OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR ACCESSION OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-146)

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 Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the requirements of Public Law 106-286, I hereby transmit the attached report certifying that the terms and conditions for the accession of the People's Republic of China

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 here-with 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 AU-  
THORITIES.**

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