THANKS TO THE TROOPS
(Mr. PRICE of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)
Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as we prepare for the Christmas holiday, it is important that we remember those who will not be home for Christmas, our men and women in the armed services. This week is Thanksgiving. Let’s thank our Troops Week. While we celebrate the holiday, our troops all over the world defend our freedom.

Since 9/11, much support and concern has been shown, with yellow ribbons and cards and dinneres and sending care packages. Just recently, I posted a thank you letter to our troops on my Web site and shared it on TownHall.com.

A creative program that caught my eye is based in my own district in Georgia. It is called Armor 4 Troops Foundation, which is doing great things for our soldiers. Founded in December 2004 by marine officers, it provides state-of-the-art antiballistic glasses and critical equipment directly to our troops in the field, and it also provides financial assistance to families of our soldiers who have been admitted to Walter Reed or Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent a district that will not forget those who serve, and we are all blessed to have a Korean American Naval Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Amendment No. 3, of H.R. 487, which supports the goals and ideals of Korean American Day.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 487.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. 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. Res. 487.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 487, which supports the goals and ideals of a Korean American Day and recognizes the 103rd anniversary of the arrival of the first Korean immigrants to the United States. Korean Americans have played an important part in American society since January 13, 1903, when over 100 pioneer Korean immigrants arrived in America.

WHEREAS the centennial year of 2003 marked an important milestone in the history of Korean immigration;
WHEREAS Korean Americans, like other groups of immigrants that came to the United States before them, have settled and thrived in the United States through strong family ties, community support, and hard work;
WHEREAS Korean Americans have made significant contributions to the economic vitality of the United States and the global marketplace;
WHEREAS Korean Americans have invigorated businesses, churches, and academic communities in the United States;
WHEREAS Korean Americans have made enormous contributions to the military strength of the United States;
WHEREAS today, at least 4,000 Korean Americans serve in the Armed Forces of the United States, with approximately 25 percent of them currently serving in Iraq; and
WHEREAS the Centennial Committees of Korean Immigration and Korean Americans have designated January 13 of each year as “Korean American Day” to commemorate the first step of the long and prosperous journey of Korean Americans in the United States; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved. That the House of Representatives, to Eugene Chung, Representative of H.R. 487, which supports the goals and ideals of Korean American Day—

I am proud to say this last century is chock-full of significant, creative Korean American accomplishments from Jamila Kim, the first Korean-American to serve in the United States House of Representatives, to Eugene Chung, first Korean-American to be selected in

—Chair recognizes the gentleman from Utah.
the first round of the NFL draft. To commemorate this remarkable period, the Centennial Committees of Korean Immigration and Korean-Americans designated January 13 of each year as Korean-American Day.

The Korean-American community has created a successful community at large and has established a deep sense of culture and heritage for the upcoming generations. It has become a centralizing force that promotes progress and unity of Korean-Americans, as well as providing historical ties with Korean-American ancestors.

Korean-Americans have played an integrative part in helping the United States grow our principles of strong family ties, support for our community and as aspiring for success. With their contributions to the economic vitality of the U.S. global marketplace, they have also rejuvenated businesses, churches and academic communities in the United States.

The Korean-American population has made enormous contributions to all facets of American life, including to the United States military. At least 4,000 Korean-Americans serve in the U.S. Armed Forces with approximately 25 percent serving in Iraq currently. In addition, Korean-Americans score among the top tier in academic tests and scholastic accomplishments.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that H. Res. 487 will serve to bring the well-deserved recognition to a community that has given so much in leadership and heritage to our Nation.

I would like to thank Chairman Tom Davis for introducing this important resolution and urge my colleagues to join me in its adoption.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, Korea and the United States entered into their first treaty, the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, in 1882. The signing of the treaty ushered in a sustained period of cooperation between the two Nations. Not long after the treaty was signed, Korean citizens began immigrating to the United States and, since that time, have made rich contributions to the ethnic and cultural fabric of America.

Korean emigration to the United States evolved into three major waves. The first, from 1903 to 1905, consisted of about 7,500 Koreans, mostly men, who left their homes to work on Hawaii’s sugar plantations as contract laborers. The second, beginning in 1950, consisted of women who married American soldiers and children adopted into American families. The third wave began in 1967 with the occupational and family reunification preferences of the 1965 Immigration Act. These waves of immigration followed growing U.S. involvement in Korea during the 20th century.

Immigrants from Korea thrived in the United States despite social, economic and language barriers. Korean-Americans have made contributions in the fields of finance, technology, law, medicine, the military, as well as in other areas. Four thousand Korean-Americans serve proudly in the United States Armed Forces, many of them in Iraq.

The United States has remained firmly committed to its allies in Korea, as shown not only by military support during the Korean conflict, but through the support of the Korean United States. In June 2002, the United States Senate passed a historic resolution that recognized the 100th anniversary of Korean immigration to the United States.

I urge all of my colleagues to join me in the commemoration of Korean-American Day. This resolution celebrates the success of the Korean-American community, the contributions Korean immigrants have made and the contributions they continue to make to America.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe that I have any additional requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Cannon. Mr. Speaker, I yield as much time as he may consume to my distinguished colleague and friend from the Commonwealth of Virginia (Mr. Tom Davis).

Mr. Tom Davis of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is with extreme pleasure today that I report support of H. Res. 487. This resolution supports the goals and ideals of Korean-American Day and honors the many important contributions Korean-Americans have made to the United States.

January 13, 1903, marked the arrival of the first 102 Korean immigrants to America. For more than 100 years, Korean-Americans, like the immigrants from other Nations who came to the United States before them, have established the United States through strong family ties, community support and hard work. The influence of Korean-Americans has been observed in all facets of American life, including, but not limited to, entrepreneurship, the arts and education.

Since my first term in Congress, I have had the pleasure of working hand-in-hand with a large Korean-American community in Northern Virginia. Through this warm and prosperous relationship we have become more impressed with a people whose heritage displays such a strong sense of determination, discipline and compassion. I am very proud of how rapidly the Korean-American community has become the largest export market, its second largest source of imports and the largest supplier of foreign direct investment into South Korea.

South Korea is also a very key ally of the United States, and as chairman of the U.S.-Republic of Korea Interparliamentary Exchange, I can report that many in this body recognize the importance of this resolution. I frequently travel to South Korea on the mission of building this relationship. It is vital that the two countries work closely together to address the difficult security challenges in northeast Asia.
There are now more than 1 million Korean-Americans living in the United States. A large body of Korean-Americans are in southern California. From the first 100 who immigrated to the United States in the early 20th century, Koreans have become an integral part of our diversity. Today, one out of every eight Korean-Americans is an entrepreneur, owning his or her own business.

In my own district, I am continually impressed with the Korean community and the commitment in upholding their own rich heritage and their commitment to education. The United States, and California in particular, have been enriched and defined by the contributions of Korean-Americans in a wide variety of fields.

Korean-Americans have invigorated businesses and civic institutions, certainly academic communities and science across the country. Korean-owned businesses employ more than a third of the million men and women, generating sales and receipts of around $50 billion a year.

This legislation gives Congress the chance to recognize the importance Korean-Americans play in our community by granting the same kind of opportunities to Korean-Americans living in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest the opportunity as well to highlight his own two famous Kims: Grandmother, Grace Moon, who emigrated to Hawaii to enable the South Koreas to all facets of our diverse American life.

The history of our country’s Korean American community is commonly traced to January 13, 1903, when the SS Gaelic arrived in Honolulu Harbor carrying our first immigrants from Korea. The 56 men, 21 women, and 25 children who stepped onto my Hawai’i’s shores at the beginning of the remarkable Korean cultural thread that has woven itself so deeply and uniquely into our American tapestry.

Today, 1.2 million Americans of Korean ancestry live throughout our Nation, with 41,000 in Hawaii alone. Korean American contributions in our Hawaii, built on the foundation of free enterprise and an active democratic system. Hopefully, the people of North Korea will one day understand that South Korea’s gone in the right direction, and North Korea’s gone in the wrong direction.

In addition to that strong relationship, Korean-Americans have contributed to this country in a way that is paralleled by very few other nationalities. They have taken advantage of that opportunity and have been a model for the rest of the world in terms of free enterprise and an active democratic system. Hopefully, the people of North Korea will one day understand that South Korea’s gone in the right direction, and North Korea’s gone in the wrong direction.

In closing, I thank Congressmen Tom Davis, Charles Rangel, Michael Capuano, and Ed Royce, the chief sponsors of this measure, for providing us all with this opportunity to recognize the many contributions of Korean-Americans, past, present and future. Kamsamnida to all, and to all Korean-Americans, wherever you might be.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 487, which recognizes the goals and ideals of a Korean American Day and which honors the contributions that Korean Americans have made in the United States.

On January 13, 1903, Korean immigrants arrived in the United States. They arrived on the SS Gaelic in Honolulu in the U.S. Territory of Hawaii where they established residence and labored on Hawaiian sugar plantations. These immigrants pioneered the migration of Koreans to America. Today this movement continues and remains strong. The legislation recognizes the rich history of Korean immigration to the United States.

Today, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 487, which supports the goals and ideals of Korean American Day and, in doing so, recognizes the many contributions of Korean Americans, past, present and future. Kamsamnida to all, and to all Korean-Americans, wherever you might be.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friends, the gentlemen from Utah, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), the gentleman from Illinois for offering it and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MORAN of Virginia). Mr. Speaker, I thank my friends, the gentlemen from the Commonwealth of Virginia (Mr. MORAN) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MORAN). Mr. Speaker, thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield so much time as he may consume, given the constraint that we may have, to the gentleman from the Commonwealth of Virginia (Mr. MORAN). Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend from Utah for yielding me the time, and I will not take much of it, but I would like to underscore what has already been said.

We have a very close, almost unique relationship with the people of Korea. Thousands of our young men and women died to enable the South Koreans to live in democracy. They have taken advantage of that opportunity and have been a model for the rest of the world in terms of free enterprise and an active democratic system. Hopefully, the people of North Korea will one day understand that South Korea’s gone in the right direction, and North Korea’s gone in the wrong direction.

In addition to that strong relationship, Korean-Americans have contributed to this country in a way that is paralleled by very few other nationalities. They have taken advantage of that opportunity and have been a model for the rest of the world in terms of free enterprise and an active democratic system. Hopefully, the people of North Korea will one day understand that South Korea’s gone in the right direction, and North Korea’s gone in the wrong direction.

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Resolution 487 in honor of the story and contributions of Korean Americans.

Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for H. Res. 487, supporting the goals and ideals for Korean American Day.

On January 13, we will celebrate the 103rd Anniversary of Korean American Day. It was on that day, 103 years ago, that a boat carrying 102 Korean immigrants arrived in Hawai. According to the 2000 census, there are now more than 1 million Korean Americans. Over that time, Korean Americans have made an untold number of contributions to American society.

Whether in education, science, business, or the arts, Korean Americans have played and continue to play a vital role in shaping communities throughout New Jersey and the entire country.

For instance, there are over 4,000 Korean Americans currently serving in our Armed Forces and a large number of them are deployed overseas keeping our nation safe from terrorism. Furthermore, Korean Americans own more than 135,500 businesses across the U.S., employing nearly 334,000 individuals and generating gross receipts and sales of $46 billion.

Many of today's Korean Americans came to this nation in the 1950s fleeing the threat and poverty that followed the invasion of South Korea by North Korea. Today, that region continues to face threats to its overall security. I promise to continue to work with my colleagues and Korean officials to find a long term solution to the nuclear crisis on the Korean peninsula to secure safety in the region and seeking a diplomatic resolution to the conflict are two of my top priorities.

Korean American Day is an excellent opportunity for Americans to remember the many contributions that Korean Americans have made to our society and I urge all of my colleagues to support H. Res. 487, supporting the goals and ideals of Korean American Day.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 487, which supports the goals and ideals of Korean American Day.

I wish to recognize my colleagues Representatives DAVIS, RANGEL, CAPUANO and ROYCE for their leadership on this bill.

As Chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus (CAPAC), I am proud to stand here to honor the accomplishments and contributions of the Korean American community.

On January 13, 1903, the first wave of Korean immigrants arrived in Hawai. Like all immigrants, they arrived in this country with hope that they would find opportunities and a better life for themselves and their children. After World War II and the Korean War, two separate streams of Korean immigration took place. The first included those searching for political and educational freedom from the war. The larger stream occurred after the 1965 Immigration Act, which abolished the “national origins” quota system and allowed for family reunification provisions. After being hardened through years of war in Korea, these immigrants felt determined to build better lives and thrive in the United States.

For Korean immigrants, the American dream of building a better future for their families is alive and well. Korean Americans make this dream a reality through a focus on entrepreneurship. Korean American entrepreneurs have successfully developed businesses in all parts of our cities and suburbs. The path to the American dream has not been easy for Korean Americans. The community has faced language and cultural barriers, discrimination and racism. Despite these obstacles, like so many other immigrants who arrive in this country—are helping to make and keep America strong.

The Korean American community has made lasting contributions to our society through a variety of professions including business, education, and the military. They have made significant contributions in medicine and the sciences such as the South Korean researcher Hwang Woo-Suk, a national hero in Korea for back-to-back world firsts in embryonic stem cell (ESC) research. Additionally, the Korean American community provides a bridge for the U.S. in building a stronger relationship with Korea. As a nation, we are benefiting from the knowledge and talent from their contributions.

Today, there are over 2 million Korean Americans living in the United States and Korean immigration remains an important part of our nation's history. The contributions through their culture, talents and knowledge continue to add to the diversity of this great nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important piece of legislation.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support and as a cosponsor of H. Res. 487, supporting the goals and ideals of Korean American Day. This resolution marks the upcoming 103rd anniversary, on January 13, 2006, of the day that the first Korean immigrants arrived in the United States.

Today we acknowledge and celebrate the economic, academic and cultural contributions made by the immigrant Korean community to the United States. Korean Americans have made a significant and positive impact in this country, in the proud tradition of immigrants that for generations have traveled to come to the United States.

I am pleased to work with various Korean American groups in my State of Maryland that have helped new immigrants gain access to social services, health care, and continuing education programs that allow them to prosper in America. I am also pleased that many groups are working to assist qualified legal permanent residents to become U.S. citizens and to participate in local, State, and national elections.

I call on my colleagues to recognize the contributions made by Korean Americans and to support this resolution.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question was taken.

Mr. CANNON. 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 Speaker's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

MONT AND MARK STEPHENSEN VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 4295) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 12760 South Park Avenue in Riverton, Utah, as the “Mont and Mark Stephensen Veterans Memorial Post Office Building”.

H. RES. 487

Mr. CANNON. 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 bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 4295 to honor two individuals for their patriotic service and ultimate sacrifice for their country. All members of the United States Congressional delegation have cosponsored this legislation to pay homage to these brave and capable soldiers.

Mont and Mark Stevenson were brothers who shared many things. Both were born in Riverton, Utah; both attended Brigham Young University; and most importantly, both answered their country’s call to war.

Mont joined the Army Air Corps and served during World War II, while Mark joined the Air Force and served during Vietnam. Mont achieved the rank of captain, while his brother achieved the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Sadly, both of these brave men were killed serving their country. In a